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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGE BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

It is estimated that at least 500 counterfeit pictures of the old masters, each of which has been purchased at a big price, are hanging in the art galleries of the United States.

A St. Louis hotel clerk claims to have made the discovery that tall men sleep later in the morning than short men, and that persons of a dark complexion invariably require more rest than blondes.

Mrs. John Sherwood, who is a mistress of deportment, repudiates the etiquette which demands that a lady should bow to a gentleman before he can presume to bow. She says it is an English custom which has no rights that society in America is bound to respect.

The French Copper Syndicate controls the product of all the American copper mines, which amounts to 82,000,000 pounds a year, and yields a good profit at 12c; their price is 16c; this gives them an extra profit, if they work the mines full, of $3,280,000 a year. The Frenchmen propose to make us pay.

Two thousand emigrants left Liverpool for Canada in one week this year, and the next week six additional steamers with a capacity of 4500 had to be put on, and they were all filled, and many passengers had to remain over for another week for lack of room. The rate of emigration has been maintained at almost the same point ever since, it is said, and the record of the season will be unprecedented.

The latest style of cane is owned by a Portland (Me.) physician, who uses it for three purposes—as a cane, as a protector and for professional purposes. It consists of a bamboo rod, into which fits a long steel receptacle shaped like half a tube, in the concave side of which are springs holding in place small vials of ammonia, morphine and needles and surgeons' thread, and in fact all antidotes and surgical appliances necessary in cases of emergency.

The Congo river in Africa is the most wonderful system of waterway on the face of the globe. It has twice the extent of the navigable waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, three times its population, "thirsting for trade," to use Stanley's expression. Professor Dupont, the eminent director of the Museum of Natural History, at Brussels, Belgium, who has just returned from there, after six months of exploration of its lower waters, said that its fertile valleys were destined to be the granary of the world. India rubber, gums, ivory, dye-stuffs, silver-lead, iron, coffee and palm oil are there in immense qualities, awaiting exchange for the stuffs which we can furnish.

One of the best investments ever made in Washington real estate was that made by Commodore Rodgers several years ago. It was the lot upon which he built his house and he secured it from Henry Clay who was a great fancier of horses. The commodore once brought home some fancy live stock from the Mediterranean, including an Andalusian jack. Clay was anxious to buy it for his breeding farm in Kentucky, but the commodore said: "I'll give it to you for your lot near the White House." "Done," said Clay, and the exchange was made. The property is now valued at $60,000. It was in front of it that General Sickles shot Burton Key, and here Payne tried to assassinate Secretary Seward on the night that Lincoln was shot.

If the phonograph has been improved as much as Mr. Edison claims it has, asserts the Brooklyn Citizen, it may do away to a great extent with the stenographers in business offices and increase the demand for typewriters. When a man can talk into a machine at any moment when he has leisure, and some one else can afterward reproduce the exact words in the same tone of voice, there is no telling, however, how many men, who neither employ a stenographer nor a typewriter now will be induced to transact their correspondence by means of the new device. The history of all analogous inventions shows that instead of anybody being thrown out of employment by them, occupation is furnished for any number of others. This is most likely to be the case with the phonograph.

The American Cultivator cites statistics to show that this country, by natural increase of population and by immigration, is rapidly becoming comparatively thickly settled. "Excluding the vast territory of Alaska, we have fourteen persons to the square mile. This is not a dense population compared with many other countries. Belgium heads the list with 511. China, with much greater area, comes next with 450. The Netherlands have 333, and Great Britain, including Ireland, has 301. Germany has 214, France 184, Italy 257, Austria-Hungary 162 and European Russia 43. Even Africa has a denser population than these United States, or sixteen to the square mile. It is quite evident from this that it makes vastly more difference what kind of people this country fills up with than their numbers. We still have plenty of room for the right class of people, by which is not by any means meant the most fashionable class. Nowhere else in the world are there better opportunities for industrious men and women to earn not only a living, but competence and even wealth. The more such we get the better it will be for every honest worker."

Dream-Love.

There's a mate for every heart
That throbs beneath the sun,
Though some by fate are kept apart
Till life is nearly done;
Where is the loyal heart and hand
Shall make my life complete?
God bless my Love, on sea or land,
Until our paths shall meet!

My faith is sure
And will endure,
Till that glad hour shall be;
Sweet moment haste
Across the waste
And bring my love to me.

The glow of morn is in her face,
Its dew-lights in her eyes,
Amid her hair the peerless grace
That tints the morning skies;
And, oh, her feet, her little feet,
They are so lithe and small,
I dream I catch their rhythmic beat
Whene'er the rose leaves fall.

Yes, oft in dreams
With sunny gleams
Her winsome smile I see,
Sweet moment haste
Across the waste
And bring my Love to me!
—[Samuel Peck in Times-Democrat.

LOCKED IN.

Lucy Hutton turned pale. She was locking the school room door, when, under the shade of the trees outside, she saw a man stand watching her.

She turned pale, but showed no other sign of emotion. Without turning to look again at this man, she drew her shawl about her, turned, came down the steps, and walked homeward.

Her home was but a temporary one. Lucy Hutton had come from a little farm in the country to take charge of a parish free school. She was staying at a boarding house where nearly all were strangers.

She was very pretty, with long golden hair, which she wore free upon her shoulders. Few persons had ever seen more beautiful hair.

Lucy turned pale because she had learned to be afraid of this person who was watching her. She knew his appearance well. For a time he had sat opposite to her at table, an emaciated, pallid, carefully dressed man, with long black hair, parted in the middle of a high, narrow forehead, and falling long upon his coat collar. Her first uneasiness was caused by observing that he constantly watched her out of a pair of small black eyes. His observation was so close as to be annoying. She had at length avoided it by changing her seat at the table.

He never spoke to her. She did not know his name, and none of the few persons she know were acquainted with him. Having placed herself beyond his notice at table, she congratulated herself on having escaped him, when, to her consternation and serious uneasiness, she discovered that he followed her to and from the school.

She chose to ignore this. She did not even speak of it to any one. Though a slight, golden-haired girl, Lucy Hutton was courageous, and a natural delicacy prevented her from making a fuss about the matter. But, at last, she began to be annoyed by notes, expressing this man's infatuation. He desired to make her acquaintance—to marry her.

Lucy's immediate impulse was to send his first note to her lover, Henry Grayson, and ask his assistance. Then she resisted what seemed a weakness.

"I shall avoid this strange lover of mine; he cannot do me any harm," she thought.

But she could not forget him. His eyes, his gait, the cut of his garments, became horribly familiar to her. She felt that she was constantly under his surveillance. If she walked alone, he boldly followed her at a distance. If she entered a crowd, she found him at her elbow. Once as she stood at a shop window looking at some lace, he hissed in her ear: "I love you," and slipped instantly out of sight in the evening darkness. After this she never allowed herself to be abroad after the evening's early dusk. At the man's approach she had felt him so physically powerful as to fill her with terror.

The day previous to the evening of which I write had brought a new incident. A note had been left at the school room addressed to her which read as follows:

BEAUTIFUL LUCY—I must speak to you; you must hear me. Meet me tonight at the lower end of Redmond's bridge; remember, you must come.

There was no signature, but there could be no doubt from whence it came. Lucy's cheeks flushed with indignation; but a thrill of fear went through her heart. Her pursuer's audacity seemed to have approached a crisis.

She crushed the note in her hand, for the observant eyes of her little pupils were upon her and she forced herself to go on with their lessons; but her cheek burned redly—her mind wandered in spite of herself.

Of course she did not mean to meet this man; and what would be the consequences if she did not? She began to feel desperately the need of aid in this strange matter. She wished that Henry Grayson were there; she wished most of all that she were at home.

When she locked the school-room door that night she saw, as I have said, this gaunt, black-haired man watching her under the trees. With a quick, firm step she walked down the street. At least he should not see that she was afraid of him. But she heard a step behind her; it was his. He came to her side; his detestable voice said over her shoulder: "Tonight at 8 o'clock. I forgot to tell you the time."

She never turned her head or made the slightest response, as if she had heard him. He made an effort to look into her eyes—then fell back and disappeared.

Lucy reached her room, locked the door and sat down, trembling and crying. This last encounter had been too much for her nerves. She was full of excitement and dread. Unconsciously to herself this constant pursuit had worn upon her. Her strength seemed suddenly to give way. She sat, sobbing, almost unable to stir, when there was a knock at the door.

She started at the sound as if some new summons of evil were at hand; but the person who appeared was only a young lady boarding in the house with whom Lucy had a slight acquaintance.

A note had been left at the house while Lucy was at school. It was her mother's handwriting:

Come home immediately. Your father is very ill.

Miss Burton delivered the note, but lingered, drawn to a pitying solicitude by the sight of Lucy's swollen face. As Lucy dropped the paper and sobbed more bitterly than before, Miss Burton gently approached her, saying, "My dear Miss Hutton, you have bad news?"

"My father is very ill—dying, perhaps! But how can I leave my school?"

"I will be your substitute while you are absent. I think I can. I have taught in a school before. And I will go with you tonight and see the rector."

This kindness reanimated Lucy's mind. In a few moments she had settled her plans and the two sought the Rev. John Archer and had the matter satisfactorily settled. Lucy was to start on the 9 o'clock train and Miss Burton was to enter the school in the morning.

Hurriedly making other arrangements Lucy bade her new friends a grateful goodby, took a fly and was driven to the station. The train was ready; she entered. It was only an hour's ride to her home.

Suddenly, while the train was rushing through thick darkness, lighted only by a cloud of sparks, Lucy remembered her obtrusive admirer.

"I have escaped him!" she thought, with a moment's delight.

Anticipating her arrival she found her father's chase cart awaiting her, the horse driven by her little brother, Will.

"How is father, Will?"

"He is very ill, Lucy."

That night was a long and hard one for the friends of the sick man. But at dawn, to the relief of all, the physicians pronounced him out of danger.

The morning sunshine found Lucy pallid and exhausted. She was greatly unnerved. They begged her to go to sleep, but she could not rest. Her eyes were heavy, her lips pale, her hands hot. She carried some spring water, cool and sparkling, to her room, wet her throbbing temples and her thick rich hair, the weight of which oppressed her aching head.

While engaged in this she heard a knock at the door. Hurriedly coiling up her bright hair, she went down. The door was open. She did not approach it, for, standing full in the sunshine, upon the threshold of her home was the tall, gaunt, detested figure that had haunted her, like a nightmare, for weeks. Covered with dust, his lank hair straggling upon his shoulders, his sallow hands extended, and his bloodshot eyes fixed upon her face, his appearance was repulsive, his presence frightful. She shrieked and ran away.

Forgetting the invalid, she had slammed the sitting-room door behind her, when she heard her name gently pronounced, and Henry Grayson caught her in his arms.

"My dear Lucy, what is the matter?"

What an inexpressible relief was his protecting embrace, and the gush of tears which followed! She told him what had happened.

Search was made, but there was no appearance of any one near the house, and gradually Lucy became assured and composed.

It was 11 o'clock, when, full of happy thoughts, Lucy Hutton went up to her chamber.

The room was large; a window was open; a gust of air rushed through and extinguished her candle. She paused; a faint thrill of her old timidity came over her. But she summoned her natural courage, and saying, "I will not go down stairs for matches; I will go to bed in the dark," she closed and also locked a closet door which yawned behind her, drew back a curtain to let in the starlight and began to undress.

Nothing unpleasant now mingled with the girl's happy thoughts, as she softly unrobed herself. She had quite forgotten the present in thinking of a delightful future, when a strange noise startled her. It seemed like something struggling against the wall. Her heart leaped into her throat.

"Pshaw! it is only a rat!" she said, the next moment.

As she lay down, she thought she heard the sound again. But after that, all was still. She lay awake, occupied with her busy thoughts for awhile, but soon fell asleep.

It was late when she awoke; the room was full of sunshine. Remembering her father's state, Lucy overcame a feeling of languor, rose and hastily dressed. While doing so, she remembered the experience of the previous evening. A sudden thought came to her.

"I must have locked the cat in the closet last night. Poor old Prue!"

She unlocked the door. The key turned with some difficulty. Flinging open the door, a stiff, dead human figure fell upon her, crushing her to the floor.

Those who heard the noise came rushing up. Lucy was in convulsions. The frightful, distorted corpse had rolled aside and lay upon its face. The room was full of the scent of chloroform.

Lucy was finally restored, but her nervous condition was deplorable. For weeks they watched over her feverish, delirious slumbers, fearing insanity, and not without reason.

The dead man was given over to the care of the town authorities, and buried by them. It was never known who he was. On learning the story, many thought him insane. Others believed him to be a lawless and unscrupulous adventurer. In his pockets had been found a pistol, a broken vial of chloroform and a sponge. It was thought that he intended to render Lucy insensible, and carry her away in the night. But he was dead, and incapable of more harm. Probably when Lucy locked the closet door, he had been crowded in, and the vial broken. He had been smothered to death.

It took years to overcome this dreadful experience; but now Lucy Grayson tells of it, without excitement, to her children.---[New York World.

How Ink Is Made.

Ink is variously composed, according to the purposes to which it is to be applied. Common writing ink is the pertannate of iron, mixed with a little gallate, held in suspension in water by means of gum or some other adhering substance. The gum also preserves the ink from being too fluid and also serves to protect the vegetable matter from decomposition.

Blue ink has of late years been much in demand. The coloring matter is said to be sulphate of indigo and tincture of iron, or, according to another recipe, Prussian blue dissolved in water by means of oxalic acid. Red ink is usually made by boiling in the proportion of two ounces of Brazil wood in a pint of water for about a quarter of an hour, and adding a little gum and water. This ink is not in demand now, carmine having superceded it; this color is attained by a solution of carmine and ammonia, also adding gum. The great merit of our common writing ink is in the freedom with which it flows from the pen, allowing of rapid writing, and the manner in which it bites into the paper, so as not to be removed by sponging. The great defect is in the want of durability. Such inks partake of the nature of dyes. The writing ink of the ancients, on the contrary, is characterized by great permanency; its basis was finely divided charcoal, mixed with some mucilaginous or adhesive fluid. Indian ink is of this character; it is formed of lampblack and animal glue, with the additions of perfumes, not necessary, however, to its use as an ink, and is made up into cakes. It is used in China with a brush, both for writing and printing upon Chinese paper, and it is used in this country for making drawings in black and white, the different depths of shade being produced by varying the dilution with water.

"Writing ink," said a prominent manufacturer, to a New York Mail and Express reporter, "is now made in large quantities in New York, and whereas in the past we used to import largely, we now export to almost every country."

The "Echo-Maker."

Another device, which may be called the echo-maker, that of Mr. De la Torre, has been examined by a board of naval officers, of which Commander Bainbridge Hoff, United States Navy, was the head, and report was made to the Navy Department of a somewhat favorable nature. It may consist of a flaring funnel screwed on the muzzle of a rifle. It is operated by firing the rifle in the direction of the supposed obstacle, such as a rock, an iceberg, another ship, or a cliff. If the obstacle is there, the beam of sound projected through the funnel strikes the obstacle and rebounds; and as the echo is more or less perfect in proportion as the obstacle is more or less parallel to the ship from which the gun is fired, and as it is near or remote, the position of the obstacle may thus be inferred. The board reported that De la Torre's method was firing a blank cartridge from a rifle in the presence of objects as small as a spar-buoy and as large as a fort, and catching the return sound or echo. He claims that a sharp sound projected at or nearly at an object, and only when so directed, will in every case return some of the sound sent, so that theoretically there will always be an echo, and the difference in the time between the sound sent and the echo will indicate the remoteness of the object. The board found that a return sound could be heard from the side of a fort a half mile off, from passing steamers a quarter mile off if broadside-to, from bluffs and sails of vessels about the same distance, and from spar-buoys two hundred yards away.---[Popular Science Monthly.

The Proper Action.

Medical professor (to student)—"In a case which you find difficult to diagnose correctly, what is the proper course to take?"

Student—"Look wise and say nothing."—[Epoch.

The barber who dressed the head of a barrel has been engaged to fix up the locks of a canal.

France's Sinking Shore.

Just lately, on the coast of Brittany, one of those geological discoveries has been made which suggest to the mind periods of time making the longest human life appear but a span, and exhibiting processes quite dwarfing the most ambitious human achievements. This is the disclosure, by the displacement of a mass of sand, during the last high tides, of a forest that must have been buried for some twenty centuries at least. The situation is just opposite Saint Malo at the foot of the cliffs of Saint Enogat and Saint Lunaire. The forest is supposed to have once extended from Saint Malo to beyond Mont Saint Michel. This discovery is considered of great scientific interest, as it affords a remarkable illustration of the gradual sinking of the French shore. The progress of this sinking during the last 2,000 years is clearly found in an old map found at the Abbey of the Mont Saint Michel. Within no more than seven centuries back as many as seven parishes are said to have disappeared by the subsidence of this region. And in the Bay of Douarnenez there is known to have existed in the fifth century quite a flourishing town called Is, the scene of a famous tragical legend. Even now, at low water may be seen the old walls of Is, which are called by the inhabitants Mogber Greghi (wall of the Greeks). The people of the country pretend that they can sometimes hear the old church bells of the submerged city ringing with the motion of the current.

French geologists estimate that the gradual sinking of the soil of Brittany, Normandy, Artois, Belgium and Holland is not less than seven feet a century. At this rate it is calculated that in about ten centuries all the Channel ports will be destroyed, and Paris itself will have become a maritime city. In another ten centuries it is predicted that the French capital itself will have become entirely submerged, excepting, perhaps, that the tops of the Pantheon, of the Arc de Triomphe and other such monuments may be discernible at low water by the people who will then be living.—[London Globe.

The Club as a Weapon.

From the earliest times the club was a favorite military weapon, its primitive form being simply of a straight stick, much heavier at one end than at the other, and adapted for use either by one or both hands. With improvements in other styles of weapons, however, came the mace. The mace is a shafted weapon, consisting of a wooden handle fitted into an iron head, the latter being of many different styles. Some maces have phalanges on the sides; others are round like an orange, and furnished with sharp projecting points; while others again are in the shape of two imperial crowns placed base to base.

The mace was a horseman's weapon, usually fastened to his saddle during the march, and in an action suspended by a cord round his wrist. It was a favorite weapon for fighting ecclesiastics, of whom there were many during the middle ages. Priests, by a canon of the church, being forbidden to use the sword, the mace, the lance, the halberd and several other weapons of this description, were allowed to take the place of that weapon, which in all ages, has been typical of war. A modification of the mace was a plain hammer or maul, frequently carried by long bowmen. It was a simple mallet of wood or of iron, with a handle four or five feet long, used as an offensive weapon at close quarters.—[Globe-Democrat.

"Rations of Iron."

Eiserne Portionen (rations of iron) is the name given by the Militar Wochenblatt to the canned provisions which the German soldier is now compelled to carry in his knapsack or haversack, not for immediate consumption, but for use at those times when his command is removed from the base of supplies or the quartermaster's department is short. It says: "These victuals of iron are, during war, to be used on the evening preceding a great battle, or better, when, the army making a sudden change of front, the convoys are for a day or two retarded." Much of this canned provision is put up in America, and is said to be both better and cheaper than the German. The Seventh Corps (Westphalian) commanders have recently experimented with canned chocolate and cocoa, which, though seemingly light refection for a marching column, has, on the contrary, been found excellently adapted.---[Scientific American.

Miles of Burning Lava.

The most disastrous of all the eruptions which have taken place in Iceland during the human period, occurred in June, 1783, at Skaptar. The lava in some places was 600 feet deep and 200 feet wide, which flowed like a great river toward the sea. One stream actually reached the ocean. It was in full activity for ten weeks, and continued gradually diminishing for six months more. The lava was over two years in cooling. One of the lava streams was fifty miles long, twelve to fifteen miles wide and 600 feet deep. Most of the country for 100 miles from the crater in every direction was covered by lava, pumice, sand or ashes. The ejected matter is estimated to have been greater than the entire bulk of Mont Blanc.—[Globe-Democrat.

Action without reason is like a setting hen without eggs.

THE EMPEROR'S DEATH.

Germany Loses a Second Ruler Within a Few Months.

Passing Away at the Royal Palace After a Long Struggle.

Emperor Frederick of Germany died in the royal palace at Potsdam at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

At his bedside were Empress Victoria, Crown Prince William, Prince Henry, Princess Victoria, Princess Frederica, the dowager Empress Augusta, Prince Bismarck, Dr. Morell Mackenzie, and the assistant physicians, besides many other members of the household.

Lockjaw set in early Thursday afternoon, rendering futile all Sir Morell Mackenzie's attempts to feed him by means of a long tube. Moreover, the pulmonary affection, which had for some time past been a constant source of dread to his physicians, supervened, both lungs being attacked. Suffocation several times was most narrowly averted, and he completely lost his power to clear his throat by means of coughing. Hour by hour the little remnant of strength which had remained after his long illness, ebbed away. With the exception of a few moments on Thursday, when he revived sufficiently to be able to write on a slip of paper a few words of farewell to Prince Bismarck, who was standing beside him, he was almost the whole day in a comatose condition. Towards Thursday evening, however, terrible fits of convulsion succeeded by swoons supervened, following each other in rapid succession.

A special edition of the *Official Gazette* announced toward evening on behalf of the Government that the Emperor was dying, whereupon all the theatres were immediately closed.

The Emperor's Career.

Frederick William Nicolas Charles, King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, was the eldest son of the late Emperor William, succeeding him on March 9. He was born at Potsdam, October 18, 1831, and, entering the army, he attained the rank of General.

War broke out between Russia and Austria in 1866. The Crown Prince, during this war, led 125,000 men from Silesia through the passes of the Sudetic Hills—a feat attended with great difficulties and considerable dangers. By the brilliant generalship of the Prince the army forced its way through the mountains and successfully fought battles at Trautenan, Nachod, Skalitz and Schweinscadel.

While he was attempting to unite his army with that of Prince Frederick Charles, the force of the latter was attacked by General Benedek, which action resulted in the battle of Sadowa (July 3, 1866). In the midst of the battle, unexpected by the Austrians, the Crown Prince and his army appeared on the field and striking the important point of the Austrian position carried that vantage ground and decided the fortunes of the day.

His march from Miletin to Konigratz and his series of victories on entering Bohemia won for him deserved reputation as an energetic commander.

He took a prominent part in the war between France and Germany. In the latter part of 1870 he was on the Rhine frontier and commanding the Third German Army, a force consisting of 200,000 men and 500 guns.

On the 4th of August he made a vigorous attack upon that position held at Weissenburg by a portion of General MacMahon's army, commanded by Abel Douay. The French were forced back and dispersed. Two days later the Crown Prince followed up his victory of the 4th by attacking the united army corps of Generals MacMahon, Failly and Canrobert, drawn up at Woerth in a strong defensive position along the slopes of the Vosges.

In spite of MacMahon's desperate cavalry onslaughts victory perched on the German arms. At the memorable battle fought near Sedan the extremely difficult operation of crossing the River Meuse was carried out under the Crown Prince's direct orders. He next made his way toward Paris, entered Versailles on the 20th of September, threw additional troops around the capital and remained near the invested city until the conclusion of peace. On October 28th he was made Field Marshal of Prussia, and November 8th a Russian Field Marshal.

In 1878, when the Emperor had been wounded by the assassin Nobeling, the Crown Prince was appointed Regent until his father's recovery.

On January 25, 1858, he married Victoria Adelaide Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he had seven children—Frederick William Victor Albert, born Jan 27, 1859 (commonly called Prince William); Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert William Henry, born Aug. 20, 1862; Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice, born June 14, 1870, and Margaret Beatrix Feodore, born April 22, 1872.

Unlike his father, the Emperor, and Bismarck, the Crown Prince was not a believer in a large standing army, nor did he hope for the final overthrow of France, preferring that the contest with that country should be carried on by means of the arts, industries, and sciences rather than by force of arms. In his family relations he was a loving and respected husband and a kind and indulgent father.

In person the Crown Prince was an exceptionally distinguished-looking man. He wore a full beard, which, during the latter part of his life, had turned from brown to gray; his face was purely German in type; massive head, light eyes, square jaw and a rather large mouth characterizing him. In his youth he was slight and described as sickly, but he grew to a tall, stalwart manhood.

Frederick III. was in an almost dying condition at the time he succeeded his father, and, although conflicting reports of his improvement have appeared since then, there was never any chance of his recovery.

THE locomotive engineer dreads a misplaced switch; children don't.

DEVASTATED BY FIRE.

The Business Portion of Norway, Minn., Laid in Ashes.

Nearly all the business portion of Norway, Minn., is in ashes. In all forty seven houses were destroyed. The fire broke out at 2 P. M. Sunday, and the fire engine broke down before getting a stream on the flames.

A terrific wind swept the flames over the town, and until five o'clock there was nothing to bar the progress of the fire. As it swept through the business portion toward the resident portion a scene of wildest excitement prevailed. Everybody in its track hastily removed their effects to places of safety, and the town seemed doomed to total destruction.

The fire department from Iron Mountain was despatched as soon as possible. Before they reached the scene, however, a most terrible storm, amounting almost to a cyclone, accompanied by terrific rain, struck the burning city and soon put a stop to the scene of havoc.

Hundreds of people are homeless. The damage was fully $220,000. Only two stores were left, and were it not for the prompt assistance of the people of Iron Mountain much suffering for food would have resulted.

Norway was the first town built on the iron range and had about ten thousand inhabitants.

POSTAL EXPENSES.

A Creditable Quarterly Report From the Postoffice Department.

The report just filed of the Auditor for the Postoffice Department for the quarter ended December 30, 1887, shows the receipts from all sources to have been $13,633,362, and the expenditures $13,791,781. Deficiency, $157,819. The total amount of stamps sold was $12,859,886. The revenue from the money order business was $238,859. The amount paid for railroad transportation during the quarter was $3,886,767. The report shows that the receipts for this quarter were the largest for any quarter in the history of the Government, and the deficiency the smallest since the reduction of the rate of postage in 1883.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THIRTEEN Boston churches are without pastors.

THE Alabama State Treasury contains $100,000.

THE largest cable road in the world is at St. Louis.

A STRANGE disease has appeared among the Texas cattle.

A BIG fire in Panama destroyed $300,000 worth of property.

CLAIMS for sidewalk injuries in Detroit aggregate $100,000.

"CHRISTIAN science" has driven a Cincinnati young man crazy.

THE 40,000 Bohemians in Chicago are preparing to become citizens.

A CAPE COD man, now a Bostonian, is a Director in 57 national banks.

ONE of the men-of-war at the Brooklyn Navy Yard is sold for $10 to a junk-dealer.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Kentucky, died at his home in Bardstown at the age of 71.

MR. VILLARD, the famous American railroad financier, is organizing an expedition to the South Pole.

FABIUS W. RIX, a crippled war veteran of Marblehead, Mass. has inherited a million from a rich uncle.

THE English Government think they have discovered a Fenian plot to assassinate Irish Secretary Balfour.

THE New York *World's* editor and proprietor, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, has entirely lost the sight of one eye.

LEPROSY is spreading at a dreadful rate in Russia. Thirty cases have been officially reported in Darpat alone.

THE Farmers' Alliance, introduced into Mississippi in March, 1887, has now 1200 lodges and 40,000 members.

THE next session of the Presbyterian General Assembly will be held in the Fourth Avenue Church in New York in 1889.

A FAMINE prevails at Epirus, Greece. Funds have been started at Constantinople and Athens for the relief of the sufferers.

THE municipality of Berlin contributes annually more than $500,000 to the maintenance of hospitals and other sanitary institutions.

FRANCES CLEVELAND EDWARDS is the first girl baby born at Thermalito, Cal. The town authorities have presented her with a corner lot.

A CITY official of the City of Mexico who died the other day had been stealing right along for thirty-nine years without a suspicion being raised.

THE City of Macon, Ga., has been sued for $20,000 damages, by the widow of a man who was lynched two years ago. She claims the city was responsible.

THE LABOR WORLD.

EIGHTEEN rolling mills have shut down within a week.

A UNION of photographer workmen has been organized.

THE bill to establish a Department of Labor has passed both Houses of Congress.

PAWTUCKET (R. I.) mill operatives have a co-operative store paying a large dividend.

THE Montreal, Canada, building trades have demanded an increase of twenty per cent. in wages.

THE Carpenters' Union claims a gain of $4,000,000 a year from the advance in wages in eighty cities.

THE Adelaide Silk Mill at Allentown, Penn., employs 916 hands and pays out every month $10,000 in wages.

WHEN the new industrial establishments building in Anniston, Ala., are completed, 10,000 more men will be at work.

ONE ton of pig iron is made for every nine persons in the United States and one ton of rolled iron for every twenty-five.

A HORSE-SHOE manufacturing company will erect machinery at Anniston, Ala., that will turn out thirty horse-shoes every minute.

THERE are twenty mica quarries in Grafton, Canaan, Orange and Groton, N. H., that in the last-named town giving employment to seventy men.

THE iron and steel production during the past five months is reported at Pittsburg as 410,000 tons, against 500,000 tons during the same period last year.

THERE are more than forty distinctive trades represented in the Building Trades' section of the Central Labor Union, with a constituency of over 65,000.

PITTSBURG iron manufacturers have been asked to bid on 400 iron mail catchers to be supplied to the Post Office Department for the year commencing July 1.

THERE are 2493 more members of Typographical Union in London, England, than there are in the New York Union. The former claim 6493 and the latter 4000.

OUR Consul at Malaga, Spain, ordered a stove from America, which at first was not looked on with favor by the natives, but now they like it, and there is a great cry for stoves.

ALEXANDER ROSTOFF is the name of a laboring in Bridgeport, Conn., who can speak Russian, his native tongue, and German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Latin, English and Italian.

A WONDERFUL step in advance is about being made by which Bessemer steel can be made in a blast furnace. The company has a capital of $1,000,000. It will make Bessemer pig as cheap as ordinary pig-iron.

THE Dutch workman works twelve, thirteen and fourteen hours a day, and he does not turn out half of what an English workman does in that time. A poor diet and little sleep lead to a state of low nervous energy.

THE workmen on the great Eiffel tower in Paris have struck, on the ground that the higher they go, the greater the danger is. There are 200 of them, earning on an average 80 cents a day. If their wages are to rise with the tower, it will not go very much further.

THE body of William McElhany, an aged farmer living near Wellsville, Ohio, was found recently in his barnyard with the whole lower part of the face and breast eaten by hogs.

LATER NEWS.

HENRY BORTHWICK, an old man, while a spectator at Forepaugh's Circus in Springfield, Mass., was struck by one of the ushers for a trifling infraction of the rules, and instantly killed.

FOUR monuments were dedicated at Gettysburg on Wednesday by members of Shaler's Brigade to their fallen comrades.

THE stone monument marking the spot where Stonewall Jackson was shot has been dedicated in Chancellorsville, Va.

A CLAY bank in a brick yard at Menomonee, Wis., caved in, and seven men were buried beneath it. Two brothers named Jansen were taken out dead and terribly mangled. Two more were fatally hurt, and the other three have legs or arms broken and internal injuries.

JOHN MCCULLOCH shot his wife and killed himself in St. Louis, Mo.

TWO young German ranchers, Hans Tidy and August Michaelson, were boating on Fullerton, Neb., when Michelson, to frighten Tidge, who was unable to swim, tipped the boat. Both lost their balance, fell in, and were drowned.

JOHN J. HAYS, for eight years Treasurer of Vanderburgh county, Ind., walked out of a second story window while asleep and was killed.

NINETEEN persons were poisoned at Kasota, Minn., from eating diseased cheese.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the bill to establish a Department of Labor.

THE King of Holland's heir, the Prince Wilhelmina, aged seven years, has been betrothed to the twelve-year-old Prince of Saxe-Weimar. The marriage will unite Saxe-Weimar and Holland.

DEACON ISAAC BRONSON, a respected gentleman of Bristol, Conn., killed his wife and then took his own life during a fit of insanity.

THE great Suburban Handicap, annually run on the Sheepshead Bay (N. Y.) race track was won by Elkwood, with Terra Cotta second and Firenzi third.

Two children in the house of Ben Gunderom, four miles from Clarkfield, Minn., were killed by lightning, the other inmates of the house sustaining severe shocks.

SOLOMON G. COMSTOCK has been nominated for Congress on the forty-fifth ballot by the Republicans of the Fifth District of Minnesota, and if elected will succeed Knute Nelson.

MISS AMELIE RIVES, the famous Virginia authoress, has been married to John Chanler, of New York.

AT Mentor, Ohio, on Thursday, occur the double marriage of two children of the late President James A. Garfield. The latter contracting parties were Mr. Harry Garfield and Miss Belle Mason, of Cleveland, and Mr. J. Stanley Brown, of Washington and Miss Mary Garfield.

THE following nominations have been sent to the Senate by President Cleveland: William P. Franklin, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner-General of the United States to the International Exposition to be held in Paris, France, in 1889; Somerville P. Tuck, of York, United States Assistant Commissioner General to the International Exposition.

LINDSAY MUSE, colored, messenger in the Navy Department at Washington, and the oldest employe in the Government service, died. He was appointed in 1828, served under twenty-seven different Secretaries and shook hands with every President from Monroe to Cleveland.

ADVICES have been received from Congo to the effect that Arabs who have arrived at Kinshassa state that Henry M. Stanley was wounded in a fight with natives that afterward one-half of his escort deserted.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Prince of Wales suffers from insomnia.

GLADSTONE was once a squatter in Australia.

PIERRE LORILLARD is a crack shot with a pistol.

THE Ameer of Afghanistan will visit England this summer.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES dramatized Scott's "Lady of the Lake" when a boy of ten.

JUDGE KELLEY, the "Father of the House," was a jeweler before turned his attention to politics.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, has a lifelong fondness for the shoemaking trade, which he learned when a boy.

THE Queen of Denmark is intensely musical but fond of music, and has a big and powerful organ that she can hear.

BARON DE HEIN, one of the Chief Justices of the Austrian Empire, has seventeen children, nine of whom are girls.

CARDINAL HOWARD, who is hopelessly insane, took to the Church after being jilted by a beautiful Irish girl.

QUEEN LOUISE, of Sweden, is threatened with a return of the cancerous trouble which nearly took her life a year ago.

RUSSELL SAGE, the New York millionaire, once lost a wallet containing $4 and a clergyman found and restored it.

THE Prince of Wales, in the number of miles traveled, has probably beaten most explorers, ancient and modern.

IT is estimated that President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland received invitations to visits during the summer holidays at the average rate of one a minute.

THERE appears to be very little doubt in New York about the Duke of Marlborough having set his heart upon marrying the beautiful widow Hammersley, who has a fortune of $5,000,000.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON, the heir to the French Empire, is gradually being reconciled by the ex-Empress Eugenia. She has expressed a desire that he should take up his residence with her.

CLAUS SPRECKLES, the Sugar King and member of the highest nobility of the Sandwich Islands. His title was given him by the King in return for financial favors and is never used by Mr. Spreckels.

DON PEDRO, of Brazil, besides being a kind and liberal monarch, an accomplished musician and an experienced traveler, has a profound student of languages, and is versed in Hebrew, Arabic and Sanscrit.

AN unpretentious-looking man with short, brown beard, a derby hat and unfashionable clothes is often seen walking Broadway, New York. It is ex-Governor Geo. Hoadly, of Ohio, who is now making annual income of $50,000 in the metropolis attorney for several railroads.

PRESIDENT SEELYE, of Amherst College a gifted with a remarkable memory. He is able to greet by name every living graduate of the college whom he has ever met, and freshmen who have not been in college week are surprised to hear the President address them by their first name.

THE Empress Victoria was the good genius of the German Emperor throughout his illness. Every day she was in the kitchen to see her husband's food properly prepared, and night she attended to every one of the doctor's orders. In moments of danger and at operations she assisted like a skilled nurse, resolutely helping to move the body.

THE leading lady, by right of official precedence, among the wives of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, is Mrs. Samuel Winters Miller, wife of Justice Samuel Freeman Miller, of Iowa. She is of English descent, her father having been a Baptist clergyman in Bristol, England. She is the second wife of Justice Miller, and was a widow at the time of her marriage to him.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETTER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES, F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wakecounty.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT,
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
of New Hanover county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTOF,
of Cumberland county.

THE EFFECT ON BUSINESS.

Constant complaints are being sent to Washington that the long agitation over the tariff and the attacks upon the protective system are having a very serious effect upon all branches of trade, In some lines, such as the iron manufacturing, business has largely stopped. Manufacturers do not know what to depend upon, and they dare not go ahead making contracts with a prospect that Congress may reduce the tariff below the protection point, and cripple them in their business. For this reason iron manufacturing is practically at a standstill.

A similar feeling of depression exists in other branches of trade. One member of Congress said recently that he had received letters from manufacturers and wholesalers in his district asking him when this tariff agitation would cease. They said that they were unable to go ahead with their business, not knowing in what plight Congress might leave them, and they were seriously embarrassed by the menaces and hostile legislation proposed by the Democratic party.

There is no doubt that all lines of trade are more or less affected by the Democratic party's attacks on the tariff. The party has done more to unsettle the confidence of business men and to injure their trade than all things else. The election of a Republican administration, with Republican majorities in both houses will be the only guarantee to the business interests of this country of a rest from these malicious attacks upon the tariff.

AN ABSOLUTE AUTOCRAT.

There is a so-called Democratic party it is true, but the facts show that it is the personal property of one Grover Cleveland, introducing bills, calling Conventions and electing delegates by his direction, Never in the history of any party has there been seen such a perfect example of the one-man system as is furnished by the so-called Democratic party of to-day.

Cleveland was taken from obscurity because the leaders thought that with him they could have a chance to win, and believed that he would yield easily to the need of counsel that must beset a man so suddenly elevated to unfamiliar station, To no others has he been the cause of such sudden, sad and complete surprise as to his own supporters. He has ruled his party with a rod of iron. He has shown no disposition to be generous, but has set himself deliberately at work to punish those who dare resistance to his will. His hand has been felt in every State where that will has not been accepted as law.

The issue during the recent campaign in Oregon was made squarely on the tariff. The Democrats committed themselves to a full endorsement of the President's policy, and were confident of success, especially as they were liberally supplied with money and backed by all the power of the Administration. The Republicans declared for protection. The Republicans won by a majority of about 8,000 and securing 70 out of 90 of the Legislature.

Never was a ticket presented by the Republicans so satisfactory to the people of the State as the one nominated at Raleigh on the 6th and 7th of June. From top to bottom it is composed of good and able men Now let it be supplemented with strong local nominations and it will be ratified at the polls in November,

The Michigan Supreme Court declares unconstitutional that portion of the new liquor law of that State which prevents liquor dealers from going on the bonds of saloon-keepers.

Mayor Hewitt, of New York City, declares that he will not make a speech nor spend a dollar this campaign, nor will he vote for Cleveland.

France is waking up to the importance of American canned goods.

AGAINST OUR HOME MARKET.

Congressman McKinley has called public attention to the unpatiotic course of Secretary Endicott in making purchases from English markets to the discrimination of home markets. It is not surprising that this unAmerican Administration should be guilty of prefering English to American markets, but the trick by which Secretary Endicott attempted to justify himself is certainly ingenious if nothing more. Wanting to buy 2,000 blankets for the army he takes a bid from a foreign manufacturer whose price was about 30 cents per blanket lower than the lowest American bid. This price was irrespective of the tariff, and was for what the English manufacturer would furnish the blankets in England, not delivered of course in this country. The Secretary takes advantage of a statute which permits the government to import property of the United States free of duty. So he brings over his 2,000 blankets without paying a duty upon them, and thus is enabled to furnish them to the Army at a slight expense less than if they had been purchased in this country.

That is the way in which the Administration helps American manufacturers. That is the way of showing its regard for the American workingmen. Under cover of this little scheme it is enabled to buy in foreign markets and allow them to compete with native American markets without the discrimination of the tariff. Isn't it apparent that if the Administration could have its way entirely it would throw open all American markets to English competition and deprive all classes of American industries from any protection against old world products?

Mr. Henry George's assertion that the rich are growing fewer and richer, and the poor poorer and more numerous, is contradicted by the fact that though thousands of settlers are every year buying and occupying land, and that the average size of farms in the United States, as shown by the census returns, is less every ten years, the last two decades show a remarkable increase in the number of property owners. Not only is land being divided, but new farms are taken up, and there are more property owners. The poor are always with us, but the increase from decade to decade is not greater than nor even up to the increase of population.

IT'S A FREE TRADE MEASURE.

The Mills bill is a free trade measure. A perusal of the bill clearly shows this, for it provides for:

Free trade in wool.
Free trade in wood, lumber and timber of all kinds,
Free trade in salt.
Free trade in copper ores.
Free trade in hemp, manila, and all vegetable fibres.
Free trade in tin plates.
Free trade in fish—to secure Canadian consent to the fisheries treaty.
Free trade in iron and steel cotton ties or hoops—to please the Southerners.
Free trade in vegetables.
Free trade in over one hundred other articles of more or less importance.

President Cleveland remarked, once upon a time:

The influence of federal officeholders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair,

Yet at every Democratic State Convention held this year Federal officeholders have been active, "perniciously" active, and it is said that they fairly swarmed at St. Louis—coming from every State in the Union.

The National Democracy are going into this year's fight with a snuff stained handkerchief for a banner. The Republicans prefer to march under the stars and stripes. The one represents an old man's weakness the other the power and majesty of a mighty nation.

Indications of a disposition on the part of the Members of Congress to "shut up shop" at an early day and go home to look after the November election, are showing up at Washington City.

Belva Lockwood, since her nomination for the Presidency, has bought a stunning new bonnet. A cunningly-constructed artificial bee is made to hover among the flowers that adorn its crown.

Four years ago it was "Cleveland and Reform," but now it is "Cleveland and Thurman." In both cases the tail of the ticket was admitted to be the stronger end of the ticket.

"Every man appointed by Cleveland in our State," said a Massachusetts delegate at St. Louis, "he dug up after they were buried. Still we've got to stand him."

It is quite probable that from now until the cool November, President Cleveland will need all the "affensive partanship" he can muster.

"Public office is a Cleveland trust," is the amended version of the Bourbon watch-cry.

From Our Boston Correspondent

BOSTON, March 12, 1888.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

The Democrats have shipped their men, and will follow soon the Republicans. Let both crews come to the front with the types of their respective principles flying, so all the people can see and study them. After due deliberation, go to the ballot-box and hand in your choice. This covers the whole duty of the citizen of a great Nation.

As at present arranged, the Republican party has two armies to meet in the field of discussion—the Democrats, with 100,000 officeholders, and their strong financial reserve, England.

In 1820 England began to talk Free Trade. Why? She had but 22,000,000 people, and her mills fitted 30,000,000, and she informed the world that they would reduce her harsh tariff, largely prohibitory, and let in the raw materials she could not raise herself, and pay for them—in coin? No, but with the fabrics of her shops. At this period she had on her duty list 1046 articles; to-day less than 40.

The globe has dealt scantily with England and allotted her but a small area of land to work and live on; hence, to keep her people busy, she was obliged to go out into the world to find folks to buy. She realized that it was a paternal duty to find all the work possible for home, and abroad let others look out for their interests.

All right, and a great good fortune attaches to us in having a large world under our own flag to rely on for the consumption of our shops and mills—all that we make ourselves. The cost is kept at home to build railroads and clear up new lands and improve the old. Our home trade is just majestic. Sitting at my door, on the mills just outside of Boston, the other evening, I saw a freight train of cars pass along bound West—72 cars, loaded chiefly with the product of home skill, to be distributed all over the country. Our present capacity of home consumption is 62,000,000, sufficient to build up an empire of wealth and strength.

Multiply shops and mills and the competition it inspires will, by and by, make products as low cost as any nation in the world can produce. Europe or the Indies, since their earliest history, have not paid wages but what has made beggars of the working men. Here we lift the man of strong arm and voluntary toil into a condition that affords him the delight of jingling dollars every Saturday night after his weekly bills are paid.

Our land, all over the world, has the reputation of high wages, that stimulates industry—the industry that has a keen eye to such improvements of production as to overmatch, in the markets of the world in cost, the pauper pay of all Europe. So long as we keep labor well fed and clothed, our speed, that is rapidly reaching to the front in all art, will not be lessened. George III and his Cabinet said that our Independence meant England's retreat to the rear. I believe it.

W. S.

A Second Declaration of Independence.

Rufus Choate.

The power which this whole country with one voice demanded to have inserted in the Constitution, and which they hailed as another Declaration of Independence; the power by which we are able to protect all our children of labor, on whatsoever fields they wipe the sweat from their brow; by which, as Washington foretold, we may hope to bind these States together to run the race of freedom, power, enjoyment and glory with the nations, and to afford the example of a people, now counted by millions, every one of whom has work to do, and good pay for his work—this power must not be surrendered, must not sleep till the Union flag shall be hauled down from the last masthead.

A Stanza Revised.

Tribune.

This man would grace the highest place
To which he might be beckoned;
Therefore, you see, good cause that he
Should rightly fill the second.

We take these lines from a Democratic campaign song, devoted to the praise of Thurman. The reasoning is bad—does violence to the principle that lies at the foundation of genuine Civil Service Reform The allegation that Thurman "would grace the highest place" does not justify the Democrats in compelling him to play a subordinate part, while they bestow "the highest place" on crudeness, inexperience and incompetency, We suggest to the author of that song that he amend and revise the stanza we have quoted, so that it shall read;

Thurman would grace the highest place,
He's earned the same, moreover,
So head the ticket with his name
And tail it off with Grover.

Go On, Go On.

Detroit Tribune.

In a few words this is what the Democratic party says:

"We indorse our platform of 1884 as interpreted by the President's message."

To be consistent it should go on and say:

We indorse civil service reform as interpreted and administered by President Cleveland.

We indorse mugwumpery as interpreted by George William Curtis.

We indorse a free ballot and an honest count as interpreted in the Solid South.

We indorse the Bible as interpreted by all our leading infidels.

We'll indorse anything that can be interpreted to suit everybody.

A Conundrum,

Chicago News.

If North Carolina should actualty go Republican next fall, what would its governor say then to the Governor of South Carolina?

The worst kick at St, Louis was made over the raise in the price of drinks from fifteen to twenty cents. The kick over the tariff was nothing to this.

Old Democratic Times.

By Congressman Grosvenor.

I want to call attention, first, to how we used to do things on the farm in those good old Democratic times when nobody was protected. We raised wheat, among other things for a living, and we sold it at Democratic prices under a Democratic free-trade, or substantially free-trade administration. We sold it at from 30 to 35 and 40 cents a bushel, but we did not sell it for cash, because there was not cash enough in the country to justify the purchase of any considerable amount at that price. The farmers of Ohio and of all that western country sold their surplus products by way of barter. A man who had a little more of one thing than he wanted to consume found another who had a little more of something else than he wanted to consume, and they traded with each other—swapped. We exchanged our wheat at from 30 to 40 cents a bushel and took our pay, one-third of it, in salt at $2 a barrel. The same salt can now be bought in the same market for 75 cents a barrel.

We traded our wheat for calico at 15 and 20 cents a yard, and for muslin at 30 to 40 cents a yard. This is the way the farmers did in those times. And for everything a farmer bought—everything he could not raise—we paid more than double, and in very many instances more than three times the present prices for like commodities. Our products brought less by about an equal ratio, and yet we find people crying out that the farmers are suffering. I do not believe they would suffer if we had no Mills bill hanging over us.

And, Mr. Chairman, whenever I think about the changes that have taken place in this country I always think of the production of wheat in the old times in Ohio. There is nobody here except myself and a few others, old enough to remember the exact details of the manner in which it was produced for market. We thrashed it out with a flail, a machine made of two pieces of wood fastened together by a piece of leather; the operator swung the flail over his head and it was as dangerous to his own head as it was to the heads of wheat that he was aiming it at. We separated the wheat from the chaff by an artificial agitation of the atmosphere, produced by a bag, or something of that kind, held by two men, one at one end and the other at the other, with a third pouring out the wheat at the top.

Not very long ago I stood on the shore of the Pacific Ocean away down south of San Francisco and there I saw a machine propelled by the power of steam running in a field of many thousands of acres of wheat. On the side of that machine was branded the legend "Ohio," and on examination I discovered that it had come from the town from which comes William McKinley, jr., the ablest advocate of protection from Ohio. That machine ran right along by the side of the standing wheat and gathered it, and thrashed it, and separated it, and dropped it off in rear of the machine in bags. As I stood there and looked at the operation I thought of the old flail process in Ohio, and I said to myself, those two machines mark the difference between the Republican and the Democratic parties of my country. There goes the type of the development that is the result of Republican legislation in this country, the development which that legislation has made possible, and away back there in Ohio in the old days I can see, in my mind's eye, the swinging of the old Democratic flail.

Mr. Chairman, in those days many of the small products of the farm were for any purpose of cash payment wholly worthless. In those days eggs sold for 2 cents a dozen, chickens about 10 cents a pair, and butter in the same ratio, all in exchange for high-priced goods. When I come to compare the present condition of the American farmer with his condition then, I find that the poultry, the butter, the eggs, the cheese and the milk of this country yielded in 1887, $590,000,000. I undertake to say, sir, that never under a Democratic administration did all the farmers of this country sell for cash $1,000,000 worth of those articles; but in 1887 the farmers produced and sold—this is a record not of what the farmer consumed but of what he sold—$590,000,000 worth of those products. That is more than the wheat crop of 1880, which produced but $514,000,000. It is more than double the cotton crop.

You gentlemen on the other side used to talk about cotton being king, but the farmers of the North and the West sell eggs, butter, cheese and chickens to-day for cash to the amount of more than twice the value of the whole cotton crop of the country. The hay crop was only $353,000,000. All the grist-mills in the United States produced only $505,000,000, The iron and steel industries, that we are so tenacious about here, produced a little over one-half of the amount of these small farming products which have become cash articles, salable at remunerative prices under the Republican administration, which has brought the farmers of the country to the position which they occupy to-day.

Difficulties of Democratic Orators.

Chicago Tribune.

Democratic orator—On this great question of the tariff, my friends, we stand as we stood in 1884—

Anti-tariff stradler in audience—Then you don't get my vote.

Orator—We stand my friends on the tariff plank of 1884, as interpreted by President Cleveland—

Democrat from Birmingham, Ala.—That won't suit me.

Orator—As interpreted by President Cleveland and—er—agreed on at the St. Louis con—

Western farmer—How about—

Orator—But I must hasten. Let the man we have nominated for Vice President—that grand old Roman—etc.

"Standing fair and square on the platform of the Democratic party, S. B. Alexander represented reform in our politics. His defeat was the defeat of that reform."—Charlotte Observer.

Republican State Platform.

RESOLVED, I. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor and the compensation of the office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such reasonable State legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of the elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5 While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not consume that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican,

A Sound Legal Opinion,

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., Co. Atty., Clay county, Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believed he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and $1 at Wood & Wadsworth's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the quality but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandrery. Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

MRS. M. HILL,
DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS
Millinery. Notions & Fancy Goods.
MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

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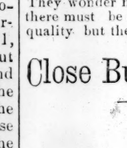
ADVERTISERS of others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates for advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., Rooms 45 and 46. Printers' Exchange. LORD & THOMAS

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
1,001 Important things you never knew or thought of about the human body and its curious organs. *How life is perpetuated, health saved, disease induced, How to avoid pitfalls of ignorance and indiscretion, How to apply Home Cure to all forms of disease, How to cure Croup, Old Eyes, Rupture, Phimosis, etc., How to mate, be happy in marriage & have pride babies,*
Send TEN CENTS for new book
MEDICAL SENSE AND NONSENSE.



A melange of wit and wisdom, 96 pages, half of them given to newly illustrated medical "chestnuts" and Doctors Drill Jokes; "not too phunny but just phunny enough" to cure liver torpor and melancholy.
TRY THE LAUGH CURE.
Murray Hill Pub. Co., 129 E. 28th St., N. Y.

THIS PAPER may be found at the office of Messrs. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising can be contracted for IN NEW YORK.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate institute for both Sexes.
McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.
18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed
Specialist in each Department.
24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887
For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

HOTEL ALBERT,
NEWBERNE, N. C.
A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat
The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON' N. C.
This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L ROGERSON, Prop.

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner,
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889
—o—
We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with the assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett profits for his toil.
GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston.

Elizabeth City Normal School.
—o—
The next term of the NORMAL SCHOOL will begin at Elizabeth City N. C, on
—Monday, July 9th, 1888,—
and continue three weeks.
FACULTY: Prof. M. C. S. Noble, of Wilmington, N C; Dep'ty State Superintendent Henry Houck, of Harrisburg, Penn'a; Mrs. E. G. Thompson and Prof. S. L. Sheep, of Elizabeth City.
Tuition free. Board can be had at the rate of $2.50 and $3 per week. Teachers expecting to attend should apply to their County Superintent for certificate entitling them to reduced fare on railroads and on steamboats.
For further information, address
S. L. SHEEP, Sup't,
or Hon. C. C. POOL, Chairman of Local Board, Elizabeth City, N. C.

"McDonald's Hack,"
Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

NOTICE.
NORTH CAROLINA: Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.
J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.
This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said County, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued, will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action in regard to said attachment as he may be advised.
J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

ARTHUR ROBBINS JOSEPH ROBBINS
A. & J. ROBBINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND—
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRUIT & PRODUCE,
N. W. COR. FRONT & SPRUCE STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
—o—
Correspondence invited.
J. A. HARROLD, Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N C.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.
The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Southern Pasquotank county, N. C., containing fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C., or the undersigned at Southampton county, Pa.
Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY

ROANOKE COLLEGE,
In the Virginia Mountains.
—$149, $176, or $204 A YEAR—
Thorough instruction; good discipline; best moral influences. Students from many States. Graduates in 28 States. North Carolina well represented. 35th Session begins Sept. 14th. Illustrated catalogue free Address JULIUS D. DREHER, Pres't., Salem, Va.

JACOB SALOMONSKY
—o—o—
The Grandest Display of
CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS
Ever Brought to Elizabeth City
The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
Very Lowest Prices.
His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,
WHOLESALE
COMMISSION DEALER,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,
Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue
Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!
Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.,
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,
Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.
—o—o—
J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

RICHLY *REWARDED* are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person; many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine,

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.
COPPER'S HACK
makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.
For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*
—o—
"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.
—o—
Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:
Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Vechres, New York City, Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phil.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Invernes, Scotland; Emma Cooper Utilla, Spanish Honduras, M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff, Cal; James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.
"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application
DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted
Agents to Sell
The HISTORY of
BLACK PHALANX.

No competition. The first of its kind to record the services of the Negro Soldiers during the wars 1776, 1812, 1861-65. No library complete without it. Sells fast to Whites and Blacks. Big profits. Agents report 50 to 90 sales per week. Don't miss this chance to make money. Send for circulars and liberal terms, or $1.00 for outfit, $1. Distance no hinderance, as all freights are paid. Mention paper.
AMERICAN PUB'G CO
Hartford, Conn. Boston, Mass. Chicago or St Louis.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

THE BEST THING OUT
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE

It is used by grocerymen in distributing and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.
AS A BERRY CRATE
It is made in one piece to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart crates respectively, with hinged cover and locks to keep it from being pilfered, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.
Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to basket, or any other crate made.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.
L. P. ROGERS, WARREN, PA.

UNDERWOOD SPRING WATER
THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.
Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Cout and Dyspepsia, and as a
PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.
For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.
Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.
THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
Falmouth Foreside, Maine.

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.
—o—o—
Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to stunt or rub off. Branch office, 255 High street, Portsmouth, Va.
J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
an. 27-6m. PROPRIETORS

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agents at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. DALLAS, TEX.
ST LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FOR SALE BY

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings,
MAILED FREE,
Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

In use 30 years.—Special Prescriptions of an eminent Physician. Simple, Safe and Sure.

Nos.	Cures.	Price.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
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13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.50
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
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HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza,	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.50
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.50
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges	1.00
29	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

SPECIFICS.
Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE DRUGGISTS TOILET SOAP
TAR. BOUQUET. OAT MEAL. TOOTH SOAP. PALM OIL. HONEY. CASTILE. CARBOLIC. PRINCESS. GLYCERINE. SULPHUR. WINDSOR.
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from Olive Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by
GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

WE SELL

The Cheapest.

We have now received our new line of Summer and Spring Goods, and we have some of the handsomest ever brought to this market which I bought right low down to be sold at the lowest possible prices, so we can suit all classes of people. Our line of Men's and Boy's Clothing was never so large as this season. We can furnish Clothing to fit any size, from a child 4 years old to a man wearing 42, and all sizes between. So call and look at the

Great Bargains

we are offering on all classes of clothing. Our line is so complete that we can now sell Men's suits as low as $3.25 to the finest qualities. We have a line of Children's Jersey Suits that we are selling lots of; they are for boys from 4 to 11 years old. These little suits are actually all wool and of the best qualit of jersey cloth, ranging in prices as to qualities from $3.25 to $5 a suit—just such a one as your little boy would like, and the fit to perfection. Our line of Clothing is the largest in the city, and we can sell them cheaper than ever before.

Please call and look at out immense stock of Ladies' Dress Goods. We have the nicest goods which we are selling at the

Lowest Prices

in the city, embracing almost all kinds and qualities—

FRENCH TRECOTS; FRENCH FLANNELS; DELAY PLAIDS; BATTUS CLOTH· HENRIETTA CLOTH; CANVAS CLOTH; CASHMERES, in all shades; ALAPACHAS; POPLINS; LAWNS; PIQUES; INDIA LINENS; CHECK NANSOOKS, NUNS VEILING, ALBERTOSSES, CHECK MUSLINS, SATINS, ETC.

We are offering some of the best bargains of the season on Satins, having three different qualities which we are offering at the very lowest prices. We have all shades and colors, and if you desire a nice, good, stylish dress ot a very low price, do not fail to fail to call when in the city and I will guarantee to show you some of the nicest goods in town, at the very lowest prices, As our goods are now in the store, and we have the

Largest Stock

ever offered in Elizabeth City. Our line of Trimmingt for Ladies Dress Gdods is much larger than ever before. We can suit any color We have a ver large line of Morass Surah Silks, Gimps, Velvets, Plushes, Cords, Braided Sets, etc., that we are determining to sell right down to the very lowest prices, so that all classes of our customers can have a good chance to buy the very

Best Goods

in the city the very loweet price.

Our line of men's and boy's Hats is now complete, and we are just turning out lots of them at the very low figures we are putting them at. We can furnish any size and any quality of straw or wool hats lower than the lowest, They are the best

To be Found

in the city. We can guarantee f you are in need of a nice or a cheap hat, all you will have to do is to call on us and get satisfied both in quality and price

At

our Siore can always be found the largest and the best selected stock of Shoes shown anywhere in the city. We are Agents for W. L. Douglas's celebrated $2.50 and $3,00 Shoes for men, and with every pair there is a guarantee that the are all leather and the bottom put on free from tacks. Each pair of these shoes will outlast any other make that you will have to pay $5 for.

We are also Agents for Reed's Hand Sewed Ladies' Shoes, which are the best made; and we carry in stock many different kinds of shoes and can sell you shoes from 50c to any price you with. Remember the place.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. E. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Do right.

☞ Deceive no one.

☞ All work for success.

☞ The Cause, not men this year.

☞ Farmers have had two weeks of splendid weather for work.

☞ The pear trees are generally well loaded, and the grape prospect is good.

☞ Remember, the Elizabeth City Normal School opens on July 9th, Every teacher should be present.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is unable to satisfactorily answer the many inquiries "What of Nag's Head this season?" We *hear* rumors, that is all.

☞ The directors of the Elizabeth City Fair announced the dates for holding this year's exhibition to be October 16th, 17th and 18th. As we are not connected with the management this year, we cannot answer the question, "What is being done?" We suggest that it is time the premium list was out.

☞ Mr. Stephen B. Weeks, of Nixonton, but for some time connected with the University at Chapel Hill, was married at the latter place last week to Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Joseph Martin, of the N. C. Conference. They are now visiting friends in this county. He gave us a call on Monday

☞ The CAROLINIAN is a believer in HOME, in Elizabeth City. Instead of standing still, it wants to see a *moving on!* Instead of looking backward, it would have earuest attention directed to the living present and every eye kept on the advancing future. Instead of "waiting and hoping," it would have *action* taken to increase the town's population and prosperity, making it the great manufacturing and commercial centre of Eastern North Carolina. It can be done.

☞ Because of absence of witnesses, Court last week closed on Wednesday, several cases being continued. In the State cases the following were found guilty: Dallis Davis, affray—fined $1 and cost; Wm. Ellis, assault with intent to kill—sent 3 years to penetentiary; George Collins, assault with deadly weapon—sent to jail 3 months, to be hired out by Commissioners; Ed. Fletcher, assault—judgment suspended. The principal civil cases were: The Eastern Carolina Land and Lumber Co. vs The State Board of Education on question of title to a body of land; judgment for plaintiff; defendant appealed. Corporation of Elizabeth City vs B. C. Brothers; judgment for $417.80. Ellen Commander vs Henry Commander for divorce; granted. There were several other unimportant cases.

☞ The address of John H. Small esq., of Washington, at the Academy on Wednesday night was both excellent and of more than ordinary interest While it contained just enough of humor and rhetoric to please and fix attention, it was abounding in what one of our Western Judges would call "the sound corn of practical sense." His theme was "The *New* North State." After paying a graceful tribute to the really good in the *old*, he dwelt with impressive force upon the marvelous changes and the grand improvements developing in the NEW! Possessing resources and advantages vouchsafed no other State, he urged the importance of utilizing them and of heartily welcoming and earnestly cooperating with the agencies of PROGRESS accomplishing so much in less favored sections of the Union—

"To seize on them wherever found,
In Yankee land or Southern ground."

And specially did he press the necessity of providing means for the education of the masses and of encouraging the multiplying of manufacturing industries—these were two of the essential factors in the great work devolving on North Carolinians today. Mr. Small is one of the coming men of mark in our State—one who has convictions and the courage to express them. He has no sympathy with the folly of blindly clinging to the old—especially the old of senseless passion and prejudice, and he recognizes the fact that the future of our section and State is linked with educational and industrial progress. The line of thought and the argument of the address were so entirely in harmony with what the CAROLINIAN has so long advocated, that we especially enjoyed it. Would that similar ones were delivered, and repeated often, in every county from Currituck to Cherokee. They would help on

"—— the good time coming."

when the *New* North State shall rival her sisters in prosperity and all that make a

"—— great and noble Commonwealth."

☞ Corn was 64 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

FOR RENT: Two double rooms in second story of the CAROLINIAN Building. Apply at this Office.

☞ The hope of our Nation is in our country boys and girls. The responsibility of the men and women on the farm is greater than many of them dream.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

☞ The Commencement exercises of the Academy on Wednesday and Thursday nights attracted very large crowds and were interesting. The first night was taken up with Mr. Small's address, (noticed elsewhere), and with vocal and instrumental music, calisthenic exercises, etc. On the last night, after a vocal quartette, there was an original oration by E. M. Underwood. The subject was "A Plea for Independent Journalism." It was a capital effort, admirable in conception, excellent in matter and impressive in delivery. Then began the competitive exercises in declamation and recitation, participated in by R. L. Griggs, "Irish Home Rule;" W. H. Jennings, 'The Confederate Dead;" M. W. Cooper, "The South in the Union Once More," A. B. Newberne, "Heroes die, but Heroism is Eternal;" Jarvis Seeley, "Is the Turtle a Fish?;" Miss Ellen Albertson, "The Famine;" Miss Garnet Etheridge, "An Order for a Picture;" Miss Hallie Waters, "The Painter of Seville;" Miss Rena Dawson, over the Hills to the Poor House," and Miss Grace Melick, "Mora's Waters." These exercises were interspersed with music. The awarding committee were Dr. McMullen and Messrs Apdlett and Griffin. A further account will be found in "Our Boys and Girls" column.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN well remembers, when a boy, hearing Democrats argue that the tariff policy of the Whig party was to make the "rich richer, and the poor poorer," just as they are now saying of the Republicans. But it wasn't true then, nor is it true now Under the policy of the Republican party, which has been to develope the resources, encourage and build up the industries, and give employment to both the capital and labor of our own country, there has been a general lifting up of the masses of our people. Not only manufacturers, but farmers, merchants, professional men, mechanics, artisans, laborers, all classes of people have been benefited, for the prosperity of one class is necessary to the prosperity of the other classes. And the people as a whole are occupying a higher plane to-day than they did before the policy of the Republican party was inaugurated of protecting our own industries and giving employment to our own people.

☞ The success of the Democrats in the past has largely been secured by their agitating the "color-line" issue, and they see that their only hope in this campaign is in keeping it up; but they realize that unless the colored voters in Republican counties demand and secure nominations for office they will be unable to use it; hence in this county, as well as in others, Democrats are button-holing and cajoling colored men to insist on candidates of their own, and the matter is so desperate that some of their papers are making efforts to accomplish the same thing by appeals to their pride. But it will fail. The game is played out. Intelligent colored men all understand the moiive. Four years ago at the Republican State Convention, a competent colored man was proposed for a place on the State ticket. He at once arose and said: "Gentlemen, I respectfully decline. It isn't a wise thing to do. It would weaken the ticket, and no patriotic colored man will permit any personal feeling or ambition to stand in the way of the party's success." And this feeling now largely prevails all along the line. When approached by these seductive Democrats let the answer be the same as that made by one once tempted by the Devil. 'Get behind me, Satan,"

☞ "Rover" asks: "What period of history is embodied in the term 'Middle Ages?' Is the name the same as 'Dark Ages?'" The "Middle Ages" is that period in the history of Europe which begins with the final destruction of the Roman Empire, and ends, according to some historians, with the Reformation; other historians put its close with the discovery of the art of printing, while others still extend the period to the taking of Constantinople. In brief, the "Middle Ages" may be said to have embraced the period during which the feudal system was established and developed, down to its final overthrow. The "Dark Ages" are the first centuries of the "Middle Ages," beginning at the destruction of Roman institutions by barbarous tribes, the wreck of acquisitions that had cost mankind ages of toil, and the remanding into primal barbarism of those nations to which Roman civilization had extended before the Teutonic invasion. The "Dark Ages" began to lighten in the early part of the twelfth century.

☞ As public sentiment is law, let it be rightly educated.

☞ We regret we could not accept the kind invitation to be present at the "driving of the silver spike" of the Wilmington and Sea Coast Road last week.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1 00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN has no more personal interest in the campaign now opening than any other Republican. He is seeking no office, nor has he any "axe to grind." But he feels it vitally important that good nominations be made for all the officers to be voted for—that men be selected who will strengthen rather than weaken the ticket. And, on a pretty general consultation, he finds this to be the prevalent feeling among the Republicans of the county and district.

LOCAL MENTION.

Ripe peaches and plums.—What a jam there was at the Academy on Wednesday and Thursday nights.—The political pot is beginning to boil. —Dewberries are plentiful now, and how we enjoy them with sugar and cream.—The "sweet school girls" have about all returned.—New potatoes, as large as your fist, and nice and meally, from our garden every day.—The CAROLINIAN has said nothing about the developments following the recent attempts at incendiarism by small boys, as it hopes that effective measures are being takeb to end them.—Our market continues to be well supplied with fresh fish, especially with trout, spots, etc.—Miss Camilla Cook has returned from school at Hagerstown, Md., and Miss Kato Grandy is home on a vacation from Georgetown, D. C.—The family of Mrs. McCabe were quite sick on Sunday after partaking of ice cream. Too strongly flavored perhaps.—Mr. Whitley being absent, the Methodist pulpit was occupied on Sunday by Rev. J. N. Case, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Overby officiated at the Baptist Church.—Mrs N. Shultz and little son left yesterday on a visit to her daughter in New York.—Mr. Gaston Pool is attending the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City.—Markham's soda beverages are delicious and refreshing. Go and try them.—Miss Minnie Albertson, who has been home on a visit, has returned to Chockawinity.—Warm, hot weather has come at last.—The Fire Company was out on drill yesterday, —Yes, rain would be acceptable now. The crops are beginning to need it.

—We go to press too early to give any report of the proceedings of the National Republican Convention now in session at Chicago. The obliging managers of the Telegraph Company here have arranged to receive the important news, including the ballots, which they will post on their bulletin board for the benefit of the public. There is intense interest.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

THE DISTRICT.

Superior Court at Winton this week,

A railroad to Plymouth is again being agitated.

The farmers in Camden are pretty well on with their "corn hilling."

The curlew bug has made its appearance in Pamlico, destroying the corn

Capt. W. B. Shaw, of Currituck, is talked of for the Democratic nomination for Congress.

Prof. J. B. Brewer is cultivating a crop oi lucerne. This crop makes excellent feed for stock and we are glad to see it introduced in our section, says the Murfreesboro Index.

STATE ITEMS

The cotton is reported as very unpromising in the counties of Edgecombe, Pitt and adfoining counties.

In Goldsboro there were 44 cases tried in the Mayor's court during the month of May; fines imposed $194

Grounds have been purchased for the Colored Oxford Orphan Asylum and operations have been already begun having now about fourteen orphans.

The Henderson Times says that Mormon Missionaries have mad converts in Henderson county. It advises the people to use pleasant means, if it will suffice to make them go, but if necessary, to drive them out with a gun.

Don't Experiment.

You ca not afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lungs and Chest affections, Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store. Large bottles $1.

In Chicago scientific temperance is taught in all the public schools.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY Mrs. H. MURPHY.

Last week was quite festal in Elizabeth City. On Monday night 11th inst., the ladies of the Baptist Church gave a lawn party on the Court House green, all bright with Chinese lanterns, and provided with dainly tables, waited on by lovely ladies and joyous Girls, was a scene to be remembered. Early in the evening an alarm of fire frightened some of the very little people, and caused a general rush to the place of alarm. The fire which was the work of children was in the Enginehouse. It was happily soon extinguished, the pentinent Boys punished in a manner suitable to their tender agn and usual good order resumed.

Tuesday the 12th inst., witnessed the marriage of one of our fairest young ladies Miss Mary Hollowell, to a prominent young merchant of Norfolk, Va. The event took place in the Methodist church, Rev. J. T. Whitley officiating. The church was superbly decorated, the designs being unique in conception and beautiful in effect. Besides the conventional calla lily and geraniums, a profusion of pure white water lilies and ox-eyed daisies, made the chancel as fragrant as the ideal Vale of Cashmere, Just before the reading desk rose a high arch thickly twined with water lilies and suspended from the centre of the arch hung a floral horse-shoe covered with daisies, The choir were in full view with the grand organ, making a most pleasing interior. At the appointed hour the church was filled; soon the wedding march sounded touched by Mrs Thompson's skillful fingers, and the ushers, Messrs. C. L. Riddle, Cammie Melick, Geo. Green and J. B. Fearing entered. They were followed by the bridesmaids and best men: Miss Lelia Perry of Norfolk, Va., with Mr. F. Brooks Gatling of Richmond, Va.; Miss Alpine Hollowell of E. City with Mr, J T. Peele of Baltimore; Miss Mary M. Gatling of Richmond with Mr. J. M. Jordan of Norfolk, and Miss Kate Albertson of E. City with Mr. Thomas Gilliam of Norfolk. Following them came the lovely bride, the "fairest lily among them all," with Mr Geo. T. Gatling the bridegroom. All were in traveling costumes; the ladies wearing different shades of grey, the bride a lovely silver grey suit and the gentlemen were like the Knights of Arthurs Round Table, "Fair to look upon, good men and true, a goodly company." The wedding party left for Norfolk and an extended Northern tour immediately after the ceremony.

On Wednesday and Thursday nights the Elizabeth City Academy invited the public to witness its closing exercises. The public were invited and the public went Every seat was full and standing room was crowded. On Thursday night the young people competed for gold medal prizes, offered to the best speaker or for the best declamation,

Mr. Jarvis Seeley won the gold medal as the best speaker; he proved himself master of a good share of the histironic art, so completely did he enter into the spirit of the imagfinary debate, and so earnestly did he combat the delusive theory that a turtle is a fish, and so well did he "suit the word to the action and the action to the word."

Miss Rena Dawson won the gold medal given for declamation, as announced on the programme. Quite a number thought Miss Hallie Waters's rendition of Murrill's Slave, as worthy a gold medal too! Miss Maggie Bell received one for best examination in grammar. These medals were formally given by W. J. Griffin esq., who read a very appropriate essay to the pupils before presenting the medals. The noise of the tired children and perhaps of some no longer children prevented this essay from being heard plainly. Classical allusions however we heard and formed a wish to see in print the result of time given to the instruction of our Boys and Girls.

The singing and music were very fine, the young ladies looked like pictures in their commencement dresses, especially while declaiming. The art of reading is worth cultivating, and it is not so difficult as some imagine.

A good elocutionist will teach people to pronounce their words so distinctly that the lowest whisper can be heard across the room. If our fair young lady readers would study elocution, no appeals to chivalry would be needed for them; they would then not only "captivate the eye, but chain the heart."

Mr. Sheep announced, at the close of the exercises, that Miss Hallie Waters had received a medal as a prize for the greatest improvement in drawing during the term.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF June 13.

To Charade by E. M—June-bug. To Enigma by R—Tar, pitch and turpentine

DECAPITATIONS.

By M.

No. 1, Behead a European country and leave to suffer.
No. 2. Behead an article of clothing and leave a very industrious community of beings.

QUESTION

By Allen, (Selected.)

What goes all round the house and makes but one track?

ENIGMA.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 2 3 2 13 name of a flower.
My 6 5 6 7 a very young person.
My 12 11 14 a metal.
My 15 5 8 a domestic animal.
My 9 5 2 7 to be strong.
My 4 1 6 (r) a species of horse.
My 10 9 11 15 very stylish.
My 12 5 6 6 13 name of pussy cat
My whole is the name of one of the cities of Eastern North Carolina.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay ,quired. I is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

GIRARD SHIPPING CO
PHILADELPHIA
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ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 29, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound, daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3.30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9.15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong Little, Roanoke and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh Railroads, and with Steamer Keystone triweekly for Harrellsville, Winfield, Mapleville and all landings on the Chowan and Perquimans rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will leave Edenton for Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker line than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station, New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 21 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide, secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimension called for by the Charter.) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

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Attorney & Counsel'or-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

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Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
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Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

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Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Str
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TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he has

THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

and keeps on hand an assortment of Rifle Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.
☞ Repairing in his line promptly done
GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER

70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

F. COOK has a well selected stock JEWELRY and SILVER WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Button rackets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

H. MURPHY
PHOTOGRAPHER
Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N C

IT'S OUR TREAT!

So come right along for we are bound to do the liberal thing with you. When you come to us, you will find we do not but give you

THE STRAIGHT GOODS

every time The clothing we sell was not made of pig's wool and caterpiller's eyebrows and sewn together with a red hot needle and burn thread We invite you to examine

THE RAW MATERIAL

and prove it—all wool. Try the seams of our clothing and if you **don't go on a tear** before they go, you may expect to last to a good old age.

HAPPINESS PROMOTED, LIFE PROLONGED, PLENTY PROVIDED by trading with

MOSES WEISEL, Ag't.

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY NC

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tavestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 4 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT HAIR, PAINTS, OIL ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets

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FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in other pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Maple Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

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Inware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Car *Pictures, Novelties, Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,*

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By all means call and see ME Whole e and Retail Establishment before you want to Save Money.

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All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

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For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

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SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market.

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FREE FOR MEN ONLY. VIGOROUS HEALTH

Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to persons whose only sign of ailment was a large proportion of which took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. ABBEY'S SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Specific Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Indulgence, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and receive TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, etc. RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms

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GRANITE IRONWARE

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The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen

Manufactured only by the

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For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

GENERAL PUTNAM.

A Statue Erected Where the Hero Lies Buried.

Connecticut Honors the Memory of a Revolutionary Soldier.

The bronze equestrian statue of the old Revolutionary General, Israel Putnam, was unveiled at Brooklyn, Conn., Thursday, over the spot where he lies buried near that town. The statue was made by Gerhardt and cost $10,000. The interest of the occasion was heightened by the unveiling of a fine soldiers' monument, also by Gerhardt, the gift of Thomas S. Marlor, a prominent citizen.

Governor Lounsbury, of Connecticut, and staff arrived the night before. During the forenoon Governor Taft and staff arrived from Providence, R. I. The only lineal descendants of old Putnam present were William H. Putnam, of Brooklyn, a grandson, in his seventy-eighth year, and his son, John D. Putnam, who accomplished the unveiling. Capt. George D. Putnam, of Boston, a seventh cousin in descent from one of the younger Putnam immigrants to Salem, was also present.

The Putnam Phalanx, Major Warner, of Hartford, arrived during the morning in their Continental uniforms, with a drum and fife corps. The First company of the Governor's Foot Guard, Major Kinney, of Hartford, came also, representing the other side of the controversy of 1776, attired as British grenadiers. They had Colt's Band. The Third Regiment of the Connecticut National Guards, Colonel Havens, marched over from the city—four miles. The following veteran corps came from New York, with Tubbs Band, of Norwich:—The Seventh, Lieutenant Colonel E. G. Arthur; the Ninth, Colonel John B. Pryor; the Thirteenth, General Theodore B. Gates; the Twenty-second, Colonel S. Ellis Briggs; the Twenty-third, Captain A. Calhoun, and the Seventy-first, Colonel D. W. C. Ward.

They paraded as a battalion. From Boston came the Montgomery Light Guard, Colonel Doherty and the Roxbury Artillery Veterans, of Providence. The Providence Light Infantry and the Bristol Artillery, a delegation from the Nathan Hale Post, G. A. R., were present with the Nathan Hale drum corps. Several thousand villagers from surrounding towns also visited the scene.

Visitors to the ploughed field, the old man, the wolf's den, the original grave and the house which Putnam lived in were numerous. At half-past twelve the parade was formed under Colonel H. A. Tyler, chief marshal. As Governors Lounsberry and Taft were escorted to the stand a Governor's salute was fired from the spot where Putnam left his plough. At the instant of the unveiling another was fired in honor of Putnam as Major-General, and the church bells were rung.

At one o'clock President Dwight, of Yale, made the opening prayer. "Hail Columbia" was rendered by the consolidated bands and a chorus of forty voices, under Director Leroy Wood, of New York. Morris W. Seymour, of the State Commission, made the speech of presentation.

Governor Lounsbury accepted the statue in the name of the State, saying: "The sturdy self-asserting manhood and the unselfish devotion of Putnam and of the men cast in his heroic mood won for them and bequeathed to you the blessings of constitutional liberty. It remains for you through the same virtues to preserve these blessings for yourselves and to transmit them to the generations to come."

After the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," Professor Johnson, of Trinity College, read his poem. Henry C. Robbins, of Hartford, delivered the oration, as follows:

"Ninety eight years are the wasted form of an old soldier, scarred by tomahawk and bullet, was laid to rest in yonder graveyard. The sacred acres were filled with mourners. He was consigned to sleep in the echoes of artillery and of musketry and under the glories of the flag the fibres of whose folds his own brave hands had conspicuously helped to weave. His epitaph was written by the foremost scholar of our State. The fret of time, the frost of winter and the selfish hand of the relic hunter wasted the stone slab on which it was written. And here, above a hand'ul of ashes, all that remains of that stalwart frame, which in life was the inspiration of colonists, the hate of Frenchmen the fear of Englishmen and the awe of Indians, to-day, late, but not too late, a grateful State has built a seemly and enduring pedestal, has placed upon it his war horse and called again to his saddle, with his bronzed features saluting the morning, the Connecticut hero of the Revolution."

Then "America" was sung, after which Governors Lounsbury and Taft, with their staffs, took up their positions on the reviewing stand and the whole column of fifteen hundred troops marched by and were furnished a collation on the fair grounds.

The unveiling of the soldiers' monument then followed. Chaplain Anderson, of the Grand Army of the Republic, accepted the gift in response to the words of Morgan G. Buckley, of Hartford, who was substituted at the last moment for General Hawley, who was ill and had to be content with sending a patriotic letter.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ETELKA GERSTER has gone to sing at the Royal Opera House, Pesth.

THREE comic opera companies are playing in St. Louis for the summer.

JEFF D'ANGELIS, the opera bouffantist, is engaged to Colonel McCaull until September, 1890.

CHARLES E. WHITE is the oldest living performer who made negro minstrelsy a profession.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS, the actress, has decided to make a professional tour of the Australian colonies.

JAMES LEWIS, of Daly's company, has been immortalized by the London *Times* as an American Coquelin.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE, the celebrated English actress, will come to this country and act just after election.

PINERO'S "Sweet Lavender" has been purchased for the New York Lyceum, and will be produced early next season.

THE success of Booth and Barrett in tragedy has led to talk of an acting partnership between Jefferson and Florence.

BOBBY NEWCOMB, the well known favorite song and dance man, is dead. He was one of the neatest and most graceful performers on the specialty stage.

ELLA RUSSELL, the American singer now in St. Petersburg, Russia, was recently presented with a rose of diamonds during a performance of "Traviata."

MME. KATE RULLA, an American prima donna, has scored an operatic success in London. She was called upon without rehearsal and upon two hours' notice to sing in "Don Giovanni." She awakened the enthusiasm of the audience, and has been favorably considered by all the critics.

THE MARKETS.

24 NEW YORK.			
Beef, City Dressed	8½	@	0¼
Calves, common to prime	7½	@	8½
Sheep	4 00	@	5 50
Lambs	5 00	@	6 70
Hogs—Live	5 70	@	5 95
Dressed	7¼	@	7¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 35	@	4 65
West. good to choice	4 75	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	91¼	@	92
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	58	@	59½
Oats—White State	43	@	47
Mixed Western	38	@	40
Hay—Choice Timothy	95	@	1 00
Straw—Long Rye	1 05	@	1 10
Lard—City Steam		@	8 15
Butter—State Creamery	20½	@	21
Dairy	16	@	19½
West. Im. Creamery	14	@	18
Factory	13	@	16
Cheese—State Factory, New Skims	7¾	@	8¾
Western	7	@	7
Eggs—State and Penn	17¾	@	17¾
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 50	@	4 00
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 00	@	6 00
Lambs—Western	6 50	@	8 25
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 15	@	5 75
Flour—Family	4 85	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 1	89½	@	93
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	57	@	57¾
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	36	@	36¼
Barley—State	88	@	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7	@	8
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 25	@	5 65
Corn—Mixed Yellow	68	@	69
Oats—White	47½	@	48¼
Rye—State	60	@	65¾
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	7	@	7¾
Sheep—Live weight	4½	@	6
Lambs	6	@	8
Hogs—Northern	7	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 85	@	3 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	94½	@	95
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	59	@	59¼
Oats—Mixed	42	@	43¾
Rye—No. 2	—	@	78
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	19
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	—	@	9

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FIVE men were horribly burned, two of them fatally, by the overturning of a ladle at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Stockton, Penn.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, the historical and secular writer, has died at his home in Hanover, N. H.

JOHN SMITH, an old farmer of Fairview, Penn., was killed by the bursting of a small cannon used in a political demonstration.

TWENTY-ONE people have been killed and one hundred and thirty-nine injured in New York city since January 1 by horses and vehicles driven by reckless drivers.

ALBERT WETTBER, a shoemaker, has been arrested at Crimmitzschau, Saxony, for the murder of a banker in Watertown, N. Y., in August, 1886.

A. G. SELLON, the chief clerk on the postal car in which Clerk Jere. G. Sinclair was murdered at Bangor, Me., has confessed the deed, pleading self-defence.

FOUR men were drowned by the capsizing of their boat near Rockland, Me.

IN the Rhode Island General Assembly Jonathan A. Chace has been re-elected United States Senator by a majority of both houses. The Legislature adjourned until January, 1889.

AT the village of Glasgow, Penn., Ellis Wingert, a farmer, was shot and killed by a woodsman named Mr. Kee, who immediately committed suicide without assigning any cause for the tragedy.

THE Union Labor State Convention of Maine in session at Waterville nominated W. H. Simmons for Governor. Resolutions were adopted favoring greenback postal banks, government telegraphs and railroads, service pensions, an income tax, a secret ballot and homestead laws, and denouncing the importation of labor and fusion with other parties.

THE Vermont Prohibitionists assembled at Montpelier and nominated Professor Seely, of Middlebury College, for Governor.

THE Maine Republican State Convention was held at Portland, and State Treasurer Burleigh was nominated for Governor. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Mills bill, but declaring that "it is the duty of Congress to reduce National revenues to an amount which shall equal as nearly as possible the annual expenditures of the Government."

FOUR persons were fatally burned and seven injured by a tenement house fire at 34 Second avenue, New York.

South and West.

MR. T. HARRISON GARRETT, the banker of Baltimore, and brother of Robert Garrett, the railroad magnate, has been drowned in the Patapsco River. His steam yacht Sleam was run down by the steamer Joppa.

FOUR masked men attempted to rob an American Express car at Delhi, Ohio, and murdered the baggage master, who resisted them. They fled without securing any booty.

THE graduation ceremonies of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis took place Friday. The address to the graduates was made by Governor Knott, of Kentucky, and was received with great applause by the cadets. The diplomas were handed to the graduates, 90 in number, by Secretary of the Navy Whitney.

THE triennial General Conference of the German Lutheran Church, at Madison, Wis., concluded after the adoption of resolutions declaring strongly against secret organizations. Hereafter persons desiring to join the Church must first sever connection with all secret organizations of which they may be members.

THE County Commissioners at Central City, Neb., have discovered a shortage of $35,000 in the accounts of the Treasurer, Colonel W. H. Webster, who has fled to parts unknown.

MILLIONS of Rocky Mountain grasshoppers have appeared about Pasham, Minn., and the State authorities have sent thither four car loads of materials for their destruction.

THE Thirty-sixth Annual Convention of the International Typographical Union has been held at the Board of Trade Hall, Kansas City, William Annison, the International President, presiding. Mayor Kumpf made a speech of welcome to the visiting delegates.

JAMES FOSTER (colored) was taken from jail at Henderson, Ky., by a mob and hanged for a brutal crime which he had confessed.

IN a difficulty over a trifle at Longview, Texas, Watson Rosson, aged eighteen years, shot and killed Fletcher Welch, an old man.

ROBERTSON, a colored soldier at Fort Shaw, Montana, quarreled with another man and, shooting, killed a bystander. At night he was lynched by fifty masked men.

THE Prohibition Convention of Missouri was held at Kansas City and a State ticket was nominated headed by J. M. Lowe for Governor.

PETER ALT, proprietor of the Arlington House, Baltimore, while drunk made a murderous assault upon his wife, when his fifteen-year-old son shot him dead.

EIGHTEEN State convicts employed in railroad construction near Georgetown, Ky., overpowered the guards and escaped.

THE mother of General Philip H. Sheridan has died of old age at Somerset, Ohio.

DENNIS WILLIAMS (colored) who shot and seriously wounded Superintendent McCormack at Ellersville, Fla., was taken to the woods by a mob and lynched. His body was afterward found in the river.

THE recent severe rains have caused the greatest flood ever known in Northern Minnesota. At the village of Clopatt the portion of the town on the island was engulfed, only the tops of the houses being visible. All the sawmills being flooded were abandoned, and in the booms 200,000,000 logs were jammed. All county bridges have been carried away.

Washington.

THE President has approved the acts for the erection of public buildings at Paterson, N. J., and Tallahassee, Fla.; the act to increase the appropriation for the public building at Sacramento, Cal., and the act to amend the act to establish agricultural stations in connection with colleges.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND has sent to the House revised estimates aggregating $1,700,000 for expenses of United States courts for the fiscal year 1889.

THE Department of Agriculture has issued a crop report showing a reduction in the area of winter wheat, and an increase in spring. The acreage of rye and barley is the same as last year, but there is an increased cotton area in every State except Florida.

THE Postmaster General has sent to Congress an additional estimate of appropriation for the free delivery service for the next fiscal year of $1,021,200. It will be necessary to employ 1,600 more carriers—an increase of twenty-five per cent.—to bring the hours of letter carriers within the provisions of the law.

GENERAL J. D. C. ATKINS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has resigned.

THE President has nominated Varnum M. Babcock, of Wisconsin, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at St. Croix Falls, Wis.

Foreign.

JAMES G. BLAINE and party have gone on a three weeks' coaching tour through Scotland with Mr. Carnegie, the Pittsburg (Penn.) iron manufacturer.

THE Italian Chamber of Deputies has agreed to abolish capital punishment.

THE stables of the Street Railway Company at Montreal, Canada, were destroyed by fire of incendiary origin, and 134 horses were burned to death.

HERR VON PUTTKAMER, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, has resigned.

SERGEANT MCGOWAN, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was murdered by Constable Simpson at Walderstown, Ireland. A sword and revolver were used by the murderer, who afterward committed suicide.

LORD STANLEY, of Preston, the new Governor-General of Canada, has arrived at Quebec. He was given a grand welcome and a volley of marine bombs was fired in his honor, to which the citadel responded with a salute of seventeen guns.

THE Right Hon. Edward Robert King-Harman, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland and member of Parliament for the Isle of Thanet, Division of Kent, died at his residence in Ireland, aged fifty.

LORD STANLEY, of Preston, has been sworn in at Ottawa as Governor-General of Canada.

TENANTS on the Island of Arran, Ireland, have been threatened with dynamite if they pay their rent.

TORN BY A TEMPEST.

Several Persons Killed in Dakota—Indians Heavy Losers.

Several persons were killed in a tempest at Fort Yates, Dakota, by lightning and flying debris. Those so far identified are Shell King, the celebrated Indian chief, and his son. A farmer living two miles south was found dead in his field half a mile from the point at which his house was situated. The building had been completely wrecked, and it is supposed that the man had been carried to the point where found by the wind. Mattie Dambrowski, a girl of thirteen, living at a settlement six miles south, was blown into the river and drowned. The loss among the Indians is especially severe, as hundreds of them had everything they possessed swept away by the winds.

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

Large Sections of the West Overrun by the Pest.

Great Damage in the Infested Region by Their Depredations.

Professor Otto Lugger, the entomologist of the Minnesota State University, has been up in the Otter Tail locust region and has brought back interesting reports of his observations there. It appears that the condition of things up there is very much worse than was generally supposed. The region infested by the locusts consists of 100 square miles, and Professor Lugger states that he found the locusts averaging 12 to the square inch. They are the genuine Rocky Mountain locusts that have done so much damage in these Northwestern regions in the past. Their actions are not, however, after the ordinary pattern of the conduct of these insects, and so afford a chance for much interesting study. They have made this region their feeding ground for four years. In each year they have done much damage, but never so much as they are doing now, for the reason that they are swarming in so much greater numbers. The inhabitants of the region have kept strangely silent on the subject, fearing that if the report got out that the "grasshoppers" were doing damage again it would be a greater injury to the whole region. The Professor thinks this course has proved injurious. If some vigorous action had been taken at the start the locusts might have been exterminated. Now it will be a great fight.

A great deal of damage has already been done and a good deal more must be done in the future. Twelve insects to the square inch means enough to destroy about all the vegetation that can grow in one season; in fact, there are parts of the country where every trace of vegetation has been eaten to the ground. This entails much suffering already and gives promise of so much more that the farmers in many instances are moving out of the country.

Prof. Lugger came back for help. Gov. McGill gave him four carloads of materials, and thus equipped Professor has gone back to fight the enemy. The main weapon is a sheet of canvas 15 feet wide stretched over a frame. There is a trough at the upper edge of this which is kept filled with petroleum. This is allowed to run down gradually over the canvas. The canvas is drawn along over the fields, and the locusts, flying up against it, come in contact with the petroleum saturated canvas. A single touch is enough to kill them. This method of warfare against the insects has been found to be very effective, but when such large areas are infested it is, of course, a pretty big undertaking to attempt to exterminate them in that way. If an effort had been made in the spring, while the eggs were deposited in the ground, much more good might have been accomplished. Of course there is great danger that the infested region will be greatly enlarged.

Dispatches from several points in Illinois and Iowa say that the locusts, which are making their appearance in such great numbers, are not depositing the fruit, grain or vegetables as yet. The only damage done is the killing of young and tender trees, many of which die from the incisions made by the insects in depositing their eggs. The Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society says he has received information from Muscatine that there are millions of locusts in that county, but that no special damage has yet been reported.

OVERRUN BY CRICKETS.

They Invade Algeria in a Compact Mass Twelve Miles Long.

Late reports from Algeria say that crickets are advancing in a compact mass over twelve miles long by six in breadth. A panic prevailed in the province of Constantine. The Valley of Guelma has been devastated by the crickets. The insects resemble but are not identical with either locusts or grasshoppers. Last year swarms of grasshoppers ravaged Algeria. This year the crickets have taken their place. They spring like grasshoppers, but have a more rapid and sustained flight. They form clouds, which shut out the light of the sun. When they alight on the ground they destroy every trace of vegetation. They sometimes fall exhausted on the ground in such numbers as to cover it with a layer of dead bodies, from which pestilential exhalations arise. The railway trains have been stopped by the insects between Constantine and Batna.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

IT is reported that veteran Tommy Bond is to try pitching again.

GORE, of New York, has stolen but one base in twenty-three games.

IN three Princeton games Pitcher Bates, of Harvard College, struck out forty-five men.

CLEVELAND has cast a vote against having a base on balls recorded in the error column of a score.

THE New Orleans management has voluntarily raised Captain McVey's salary for good work.

VON DER AHE'S losses on his Western Association speculation are reported to be over $5000 already.

FRED PFEFFER, of the Chicagos, is covering second with more dash and vim this season than ever before.

A BOX of cigars is offered to the player of the Chicago Western club making the first double play unassisted.

WHITEWASHES are plentiful this season under the three-strike rule. Last year they were comparatively rare.

"SMILING MICKEY" WALSH has kept his opponents down to less than ten hits in every game he has pitched for the New Yorks.

MCKEAN, of Cleveland, now disputes with Kilroy, of Baltimore, the honor of being the fastest runner to first base in the Association.

IN three innings, as the men came to the bat in the recent Princeton-Yale game, Stagg, of the New Haven College, struck them out.

THE largest baseball glove manufactory is said to be located at Rockford, Ill., eighty persons being employed all the year round in the manufacture.

CLEMENTS, of the Philadelphias, has caught in twenty-six championship games this season out of thirty played, twenty-one of them being in succession.

THE numerous accidents on the field this season seem to show conclusively that the players are taking more desperate chances than they ever did before.

AT SCRANTON, Penn., Umpire Callihan had to be escorted from the field by policemen and the players of the visiting Jersey City Club, else he would have been mobbed.

"A BALL-TOSSER is either a hero or a tramp," says the Louisville *Post*. "He is either worshiped or he is cursed. There is no middle ground around the bases for him."

BUT for Mike Kelly's remarkable batting and base-running, Boston would not rank as high as now. He, single-handed, has won a number of games by a timely hit, stolen base or run.

CATCHER FIGHT has his hands done up in knots as an indication of the punishment he has received in handling the swift delivery of Krock, the big Oshkosh pitcher of the Chicagos.

GILKS is the most valuable all-round player in the Cleveland Club. He handles flies in the field equal to the best of them, plays at third with skill, can pitch a fine game, and in a pinch is a right good man to have behind the bat.

WHEN any of the Chicago pitchers are being hit heavily Anson takes the slightest chance offered to delay the game. His idea is to break the spell of the batters and to give the twirler an opportunity of resting himself and getting full command of the ball.

LITTLE is said about Farrell, the young player Captain Anson, of Chicago, got from Massachusetts, and yet he is, by all accounts, developing into one of the greatest players in the country, and an especially heavy batsman. It is almost certain that he will, before long, become another Kelly.

UMPIRE GAFFNEY says he is as much influenced by the character of a game as either the spectators or the players. A close and well-played game, he says, puts the umpire on his mettle, and gives him a chance to show the stuff of which his made. A one-sided and draggy contest, on the other hand, has a correspondingly depressing effect and blunts the umpire's quickness of perception.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	28	11
Boston	25	17
Detroit	25	16
New York	23	18
Philadelphia	21	18
Pittsburg	14	25
Indianapolis	14	27
Washington	11	29

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Brooklyn	33	12
St. Louis	26	13
Cincinnati	26	17
Athletic	24	17
Baltimore	20	21
Cleveland	15	25
Kansas City	12	29
Louisville	11	33

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

109TH DAY.—The Fisheries Treaty was again brought up for consideration. Mr. Gray made a prolonged argument in favor of its ratification, and in defense of the Secretary of State for his action in the matter. Mr. Riddleberger declared that the treaty ought not to be ratified. On motion of Mr. Sherman further consideration of the measure was deferred.

110TH DAY.—A bill was introduced to appropriate $25,000 for putting underground the wires belonging to the District of Columbia which are used for official telegraph, telephone and fire alarm purposes.... Mr. Chandler offered a resolution referring the credentials of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, to a committee for the purpose of investigating the method of his election.... Mr. Stewart's resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the offers and purchases of bonds since April, with the names, etc., went over without action, after considerable discussion.... Mr. Cullom addressed the Senate on the bill to amend the Interstate Commerce law.... The Senate was addressed by Mr. Dolph on the subject of coast defences.

111TH DAY.—Mr. Hale addressed the Senate in opposition to a ratification of the Fishery Treaty, and incidentally spoke of the menace to American interests by reason of the heavy coast defenses England was erecting on the Pacific coast.... The Senate, in considering the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, voted to strike out the provision requiring electric wires to be placed under ground, and the bill passed.... The resolution calling for a statement of the sale of bonds since April, 1888, with names of the parties, was passed.

112TH DAY.—The concurrent resolution as to international arbitration was passed.... The bill appropriating $1500 for a bust of the late Chief-Justice Waite, to be placed in the Supreme Court, was passed.... Among the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations and agreed to by the Senate were the following: Directing the allowance of the suspended account of George B. Loring, late Commissioner of Agriculture, for sums expended in the purchase of sorghum seed and beet seed; not to exceed $20,800; appropriating $100,000 for the continuance of experiments in making sorghum sugar.... The Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an amendment appropriating $224,500 for the survey and re-location of the monuments on the frontier line between Mexico and the United States, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.... The Committee on Military Affairs, reported Senate joint resolution granting leave of absence (without deduction of pay or of annual leave) to all persons now in the employment of the Government and who were present at the battle of Gettysburg, whether on the Union or Confederate side, to attend the reunion there. The bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture was then taken up.... The bill making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture was passed.... The Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed with amendments inserting an item of $1,000,000 for additional expense of the free delivery service, limiting the daily work of letter carriers to eight hours a day and cutting down the allowance for third-class postoffices.

House Proceedings.

103D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Mills Tariff bill and the consideration of the salt paragraph was continued. A vote was taken on a motion made by Mr. Burrows to strike out the paragraph, and was rejected. An amendment offered by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, to exclude bulk salt from the free list, admitting only dairy and table salt, met with a similar fate. This concluded the consideration of the salt paragraph. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to insert rice, cleaned and uncleaned, in the free list. Rejected. The four lines, 30, 31, 32 and 33, relating to flax, were read, and Mr. Browne, of Indiana, moved to strike them out of the free list. Pending debate the committee rose.

104TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Mills bill. The four lines relating to flax were reconsidered. Messrs. Reed and Parker spoke in opposition to the clause while Mr. Bynum advocated its adoption.

105TH DAY.—These bills were referred: Providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy; to repeal all laws providing for internal revenue taxation; to provide for the levy and collection of a tax upon all incomes of persons, corporations and trusts of $5000 and upward per annum, the proceeds of said income tax to be devoted exclusively to the payment of pensions; to increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Navy; to reduce the postage on fourth-class mail matter, and to provide that all articles or products not manufactured or produced in the United States, shall enter the ports of the United States free of all import duty.... Mr. Spinola, of New York, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution appropriating $25,000 for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.... A bill was passed increasing the police force of the District of Columbia.

106TH DAY.—In the contested election case of Lynch against Vandever from the VIth Congressional District of California, the resolution in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Vandever, was adopted without division.... The report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case of Frank against Glover from the IXth Congressional District of Missouri, affirming the right of Mr. Glover, the sitting member, to the seat, was adopted without division.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, moved to strike from the free list flax, hackled, known as dressed line. Agreed to.... Mr. Kelly moved to strike from the free list jute butts, and offered an amendment to strike out the last word in order that he might obtain time to have the reading of the report concluded. A spirited colloquy over this measure took place between Messrs. Kelley, Scott and Breckinridge. Mr. Kelley's motion was defeated.

107TH DAY.—The Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics reported a bill appropriating $150,000 to enable A. de Bausset to build an air-ship; referred to the Committee of the Whole.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer of Illinois in the chair) on the Tariff Bill. Mr. Bayne moved to strike from the free list sumn, sisal grass, and other vegetable substances. The motion was defeated. Mr. Warner moved to strike from the free list burlaps, not exceeding sixty inches in width, of flax, jute, or hemp. The Committee of the Whole then agreed to an amendment placing jute bags for grain on the free list.

108TH DAY.—Mr. Bryce, of New York, rising to a personal explanation, referred to Mr. Woodburn's speech, and said that Mr. Woodburn either had not read the British Minister's letter or had grossly perverted it. Mr. Bryce denied that Mayor Hewitt, of New York, had called upon the Minister for the purpose of making an apology.... The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill. Mr. Buchanan offered an amendment to strike out the words admitting free of duty plates coated with a mixture of lead and tin, but the amendment was rejected, as was another to strike out the paragraph. The paragraphs relating to glue and gelatine were struck out. A motion to strike out crude glycerine failed, but by a committee amendment, isinglass was restored to the existing rate of duty. Other articles were passed over without debate or objections, as follows: Indigo, iodine, croton oil, hempseed and rapeseed oil, cottonseed oil and petroleum. Mr. O'Neil urged a maintenance of the duties on alum compounds, but without success. Mr. Morrow was unsuccessful in an effort to save the duties on boracic acid and borax. Nitrate of soda was placed upon the free list. Forty-five lines of the bill, in all, were passed upon, or more than had previously been covered during the entire fortnight's debate under the five-minute rule.

PARENTAL HOMICIDES.

A Mother Kills Her Son—A Father Beheads His Boy.

There is much excitement at Greenfield, Mo., the county seat of Dade County, over the discovery that a supposed suicide was a singular case of murder. Last Sunday morning George, the fourteen-year-old son of Mrs Stolle, a widow living on a farm near Springfield, was found hanging dead in a barn. The general belief at the time was that he had committed suicide. The mother's grief took a very violent form soon after the funeral and she was placed under restraint. It then came out that she had threatened the boy's life; and in one of her lucid moments she said she had drugged her boy with morphine and then dragged him to the barn and hanged him.

A terrible tragedy recently occurred in Haselgreen Township, seventeen miles from Monticello, Iowa. An old man named Rothbaker, who was working in a stone quarry, undertook to whip his boy, a lad twelve years old, but was prevented by a fellow workman. In the evening the old man again tried to whip the boy, who ran away. The father gave chase and captured him, knocked him down and cut his head off with an axe.

MR. JAMES BELL, a business man of Chicago, quietly stepped up to Mr. John Stevens, a "young man about town," dexterously sliced his ear off with a pen knife, placed the severed member in his vest pocket and walked away.

THE largest meeting of Kentucky distillers forming the Whisky Pool ever held has been in session at Louisville. They formulated an agreement to restrict production of '88-'89 to 11,000,000 gallons.

A WOMAN'S CRIME.

She Confesses to Murdering Her Husband and Children.

The Deed Committed to Obtain a Small Sum of Insurance Money.

Mrs. Sarah J. Whiteling, forty years old, was committed to prison by Coroner Ashbridge, at Philadelphia, after she had confessed to deliberately murdering her husband and two children for less than $400, for which their lives were insured. The Whiteling family consisted, besides the wife, of John Whiteling, the husband, aged thirty-eight years; Bertha, aged nine years, and Willie, aged two years and nine months.

The husband died March 20, and Dr. G. W. Smith, who attended him, gave a certificate of death due to inflammation of the bowels. On April 24 Bertha died, and Dr. Smith certified that her death was due to gastric fever. May 26 Willie died, and Dr. Dietrich, who was called in after Dr. Smith had abandoned the case, said death was caused by congestion of the bowels.

John Whiteling's life was insured for $145 in the John Hancock Company. He was also a member of Herd No. 2 Benevolent Order of Buffaloes, which pays a death benefit of $85 to the widow. This money was collected by Mrs. Whiteling immediately after her husband's death. She insured Bertha in the Hancock Company for $122, and Willie was insured in the Prudential Insurance Insurance Company for $17, and in the Hancock Company for $30. The amount of money received on the death of husband and children was $399.

The fact of the three deaths at intervals of only one month was brought to the notice of Coroner Ashbridge, and after examining the records in the Health Office he was satisfied the case was one his office should investigate. He communicated with Chief of Detectives Wood, and Detective Gyer was detailed to assist the Coroner. The bodies had all been buried in one grave in Mechanics' Cemetery.

The Coroner ordered them to be exhumed for examination. Professor Leffman made an analysis of the parts given to him by the Coroner and reported to Coroner Ashbridge that he found arsenic enough in the bodies to cause death. Mrs. Whiteling was taken in custody and locked up in the Central station. She was closely watched to prevent her from committing suicide. She spent most of the day in praying and suffered so from nervous prostration that a physician had to be called in. The Coroner charged her with killing her husband and children for less than $400 for him when she was ready to make confession.

Finally she made a full clear confession to the Coroner and was committed to Moyamensing prison. In her confession Mrs. Whiteling says: "My only reason for poisoning the children was that Bertha might not grow up to be a sinful and wicked girl, as she had at various times stolen pennies and once a pocketbook from her teacher at school at Hancock and Thompson streets. Bertha acknowledged taking the pocketbook. She told many bad stories. She was very sinful for one so young, and I did not want her to grow up and become a great sinner. My little baby was sinless and I poisoned him because he was in the way. I could not go out to work, for there was no one to take care of him, and he was a burden to me. Without him I could get along. Now I know my children are angels in heaven and I want to meet them there when I die."

A FARMER'S LONG FAST.

Going For Nearly a Month Without Food—A Strange Case.

John Zacher, Jr., son of a wealthy Bohemian farmer, living five miles north of Racine, Wis., has not tasted food for twenty-six days. During the greater portion of that time he has done arduous farm work, but at last accounts had grown so weak that anything more laborious than light chores exhausted him. He talks rationally, and gives no reason for his abstinence than that he is not hungry.

Two doctors have been treating him, but their efforts to induce him to take food have so far proved unavailing. It is thought his self imposed fast is a pronounced symptom of insanity, although there are no other indications of mental weakness. Insanity has run in the family for several generations. Zacher is fully six feet in height, and has been a very powerful man. His clothes, which fitted him a month ago, now hang loosely on him. His limbs and body have shrunken away to a marked degree. The doctors do not think he can live long.

STUNG TO DEATH.

Angry Bees End the Lonely Life of a Connecticut Hermit.

Old Tim Williams, the Lebanon (Conn.) hermit, who has lived alone upon a small farm amid underbrush and thicket his entire life, was recently found dead in his lonesome retreat. His place was seldom visited, owing to his eccentricities. He was devoted to his small garden, his chickens and his bees. These and a cat and dog were his only friends. On the day of his death his oldest and largest hive of bees swarmed upon a huge apple tree in the back of his lot. Fearing that they would escape him, the seventy six-year-old man climbed the tree, a distance of twenty-five feet. He fell to the ground, stirring up the bees in his descent. The bees followed him down and completely covered him in their anger, stinging him hundreds of times. With one leg broken, the eager form from his face and too weak to fight the insects, he was practically at their mercy. They literally stung the old man to death. When he was found the bees still swarmed upon his body, which presented a pitiable sight.

She Couldn't Understand It.

"What in the world has happened to you since the last time I saw you?" asked one lady of another when they met on the street the other day; "I can't understand it. Then you were pale, haggard and low-spirited, and I remember you said that you hardly cared whether you lived or died. To-day you look ever so much younger, and it is very evident from your beaming face that your low spirits have taken flight." "Yes, indeed," was the reply; "and shall I tell you what drove them away? It was Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was a martyr to functional derangement until I began taking the 'Prescription.' Now I am as well as I ever was in my life. No woman who suffers as I did, ought to let an hour pass before procuring this wonderful remedy."

A HORTICULTURAL novelty is a peony which has caught the hue, shape, and perfume from a rose which overshadows it.

How to Reduce Your Expenses.

You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily; cut down your doctor's bills. Worn out, no appetite, and bilious and constipated, therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all; but just go to the druggist's and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic, you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor), will feel happy.

A CRICKET eleven of Parsees are about to leave Bombay for a tour to England. They will play only amateurs.

A Prize of $100.000

Is a good thing to get, and the man who wins it by superior skill, or by an unexpected turn of Fortune's wheel, is to be congratulated. But he who escapes from the clutches of that dreaded monster, Consumption, and wins back health an happiness, is far more fortunate. The chances of winning $100 000 are small, but every consumptive may be absolutely sure of recovery, if he takes Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in time. For all scrofulous diseases (consumption is one of them), it is an unfailing remedy. All druggists.

ONE pound of banana contains more nutriment than three pounds of meal.

A Wife's Opportunity.

Write your name and address plainly on a postal card (mentioning this paper), sending same to J. D. Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and they will send you, on 30 days trial, one of their GREAT BOXES (advertised in a recent issue of this paper), of "Sweet Home" Soap and presents. Better accept the offer at once, as you run no risk.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

Biliousness

Is more general at this season than any other. The bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness and loss of appetite make the victim miserable and disagreeable to others. Hood's Sarsaparilla combines the best and most bilious remedies of the vegetable kingdom, in such proportion as to derive their best medicinal effects with